FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1841. [NO. 1252.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

New York POUDRETTE COMPANY.

THIS Company has been in operation nearly four years. *Present* price of shares *one hundred dollars*; and each share is entitled to *fifty* bushels of *Poudrette* every six months, which is equal to fifty *city cart loads* of *stable* manure, for 18 years from March, 1841.

Price of Poudrette 40 cents per bushel, or two dollars a barrel, of four bushels, delivered on board vessels in this city. Those farmers who wish to obtain this manure regularly, will do well to take it this season; and those who wish to purchase the article will do well not to wait another year, until they wish to use it.

Owing to the unusually wet season, orders received now cannot be filled under four or five weeks, but it is believed that there will be a supply in June, July and August.

To ensure a supply for early Spring use, shares should be taken in time to receive a Fall Dividend, which will prevent disappointment or by a sweet Spring delivery.

Those at a distance, who desire to make an experiment, can obtain one or more barrels, in turn, by remitting at the rate of two dollars per barrel. A circular will be sent to any person who desires one.

Shares will be sold for the present at $105 each; but they will surely advance in price, notwithstanding the number of their holders will diminish every day.

D. K. MINOR, *Agent.*
128 Nassau street, New York.

N B—It is to be distinctly understood that this Company is in no way connected with the "Poudrette Company," or "Bush Manufacturing Company" of Anthony Dey & Peter Barthelemy, on the New Jersey Meadows, which, it report be true, failed after an expenditure of over $50 000.

New York, May 10, 1840. 51-6w

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 13tf

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES.
D. S. GREGORY & CO.,
MANAGERS.

UNION LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 5 FOR 1841.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, 12m of June, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.
$35,295.

10,000 Dollars.	3,500 Dollars.
5,000 Dollars.	3,292 Dollars.
4,000 Dollars.	3,000 Dollars.

10 Prizes of 2,000 Dollars.

Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto of 25 Half	ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto of 25 Quarter	ditto	32 50

VIRGINIA MONONGALIA
LOTTERY,
CLASS F, FOR 1841.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday the 19th June, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.
30,000 Dollars.

10,000 Dollars.	2,500 Dollars.
6,000 Dollars.	2,000 Dollars.
5,000 Dollars.	1,747 Dollars.
4,000 Dollars.	

25 Prizes of $1000, 25 of $500, 28 of $300, 200 of $200, &c.

Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto of 25 Half	ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto of 25 Quarter	ditto	32 50

THREE CAPITALS of $25,000,
AMOUNTING TO
75,000 Dollars.

On SATURDAY, 26th June 1841, the
UNION LOTTERY,
Class No. 6 for 1841,
Will be drawn at ALEXANDRIA, D. C.

1 of $25,000 } 3 of $25,000
1 of $25,000 } ARE
1 of $25,000 } $75,000!

1 Prize of $10,000, 1 of $5,000, 1 of 2,177, 50 of $1,000,
50 of $300, 50 of $250, 65 of $200, &c.

Tickets only $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter ditto	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Lotteries, address
D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

☞ Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

May 22, 1841. 51-4wpd

Job Printing of all kinds
Neatly executed at this Office.

FAIR.

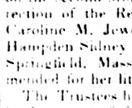
THE LADIES of the Baptist Congregation will hold a FAIR at the late Donaldson Academy on Hay Mount, on Thursday evening, the 3d of June next, for *charitable purposes.*

May 25, 1841. 51-2w

HAY MOUNT HIGH SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be suspended on the 29th instant, from which there will be a recess of 10 days. On the 9th of June, the exercises will be resumed and continued till the latter part of August, after which, there will be a vacation of six weeks.

May 25. 51-2w.



We are authorized to announce ROBERT WOODY as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the County Court of Chatham County. 51tf.

FLORAL COLLEGE

THIS Seminary was incorporated by an act of the last General Assembly, with the above appellation. It is intended for the instruction of Females alone. The charter vests the Trustees with power to confer honorary distinction for literary merit. Under this provision, a course of Studies is prepared, comprising all the branches of a liberal education.—The arrangement and classification of this course are nearly the same with those of other Colleges, and a period of four years is deemed necessary to complete the system. Those Students, however, who may have taken preparatory steps, and qualified themselves for entering the higher classes, may obtain Diplomas in a much less time.

A College edifice is fitted up, with well ventilated rooms, for the residence of Students; and a Steward's Hall, at a convenient distance, for their repast. These, including candles, wood, and the use of a servant in building fires and supplying the rooms with wholesome water, will be had for six dollars a month, or thirty dollars the session of five months. Washing will be at the expense of the Student; also her bedding;—the Trustees supposing this latter may be spared from home without cost or much inconvenience. They will, however, furnish the several rooms with bedsteads, without charge.

Tuition will vary according to the branch of study, from eight dollars to twelve; but in no respect will it exceed twelve dollars in the Session, except in Music; this will be at the rate of $16 the Session, and one dollar for the use of the Piano.

It is desirable that all payments for Board and Tuition be made in advance. If, however, it is not convenient to do so, half only will be required in advance, and the other secured by note, payable at the end of the Session.

The exercises of this Institution will commence on the second Monday in June next, under the direction of the Rev. John R. McIntosh and Miss Caroline M. Jewett; the former is a graduate of Hampden Sidney College, Va., and the latter is from Springfield, Massachusetts,—comes highly recommended for her literary and musical attainments.

The Trustees have thus far progressed with ardor in the cause of female education, and now think they deserve the patronage of the public.

The College is located in Robeson County, N. C., near the Western border, about a mile from Lumber River. Its location is favoral le to health, and to the cultivation of the sciences and the liberal arts. Its waving hills and shady groves, the salubrity of the atmosphere, and the transparent purity of its waters, all conspire to render it a most delicious spot of earth; and had it been known to Heathen Mythology, would doubtless have been considered a fit residence for the Muses.

JOHN GILCHRIST,
Secretary to the Board of Trustees.

May 22 1841. 51-3w

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,
Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE.
North West corner of Market Square.

April 27, 1841. 47tf

Just Received per Steam Boat,
11 BBLS. NEWARK CIDER.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 13, 1841. 45-tf.

NEW GOODS.
W. McINTYRE

HAS just received and offers for sale, at prices to suit the present diminished state of the currency—

Jaconet and Cambric Muslins; Printed Lawns and Jaconet Muslins; Calicoes and Ginghams; Bombazines, Challys and Muslin-de-Laines; Black Italian Cinchew and a good assortment of light colored Silks; Figured Satin; Striped and plain fancy Handkerchiefs; Ribbons; Linen, Silk and Doe-skin Gloves; Stocks and black Italian Cravats; Suspenders; Hosiery; Vestings; Irish Linen; Diapers; Madras and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Superfine Cloths; Cassimeres; Gambroons; Crape Drills; Summer Cloths; White and colored Linen Drills; Kentucky Janes; Sattinets; Manchester Shirting and Sheeting; Florence Braid and Straw Bonnets; Palm Leaf Hats and Hoods; Wool Hats; Black and White Summer Hats; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS; HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Hollow Ware; Cut Nails; Collins' Cast Steel Axes; Curriers' Knives; CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE; GROCERIES; Teas; Loaf Sugar; Nutmegs, &c. &c.

April 27, 1841. 47-3m

Received per Steam Boats,
51 HHDS. SWEET MOLASSES,
10 hhds. Muscovado SUGAR,
28 bags Rio COFFEE.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 29, 1841. 48tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

• *Opinions of the Press.*—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried.—His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

DUPONT'S GUN POWDER.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Manufacturers of DUPONT'S GUN POWDER, offer for sale to dealers every description of this article at Manufacturer's terms. They have now landing, 100 KEGS FFg, FFFg, FFFg, FFFg, and NP, and will be regularly supplied to extent of demand.

BROWN & DEROSSET.
Wilmington, April 21, 1841. 47-6w

Received per Steam Boat,
20 BOXES FRESH SODA BISCUIT,
5½ barrels Butter Crackers.
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
April 13, 1841. 46tf

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held in the Town of Fayetteville on Friday, the 4th June next.

E. L. WINSLOW, *President.*
May 17, 1841. 50-tt.

☞ The Raleigh Register will insert the above.

Received per Henrietta Company.
20 CRATES CROCKERY, assorted for the country trade. For sale by
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.
May 18, 1841. 50-3w.

ROCKINGHAM
FEMALE INSTITUTION.

THE second session for 1841, commences July 19 Mrs. Green would inform her friends that she has engaged an assistant for the ensuing session possessing every qualification which experience and a perfect acquaintance with the classicks and fine arts requires; she will therefore be prepared to instruct a great number of pupils. A few young ladies can be accommodated with board in her family, and many in the village, on very reasonable terms.

The following branches will be taught.

Every variety of English literature, including the higher branches of Mathematicks, Geography and Astronomy on the terrestrial and celestial globes; Music on Organ, Piano, Harp and Guitar, Drawing and Painting, Latin and French languages, Wax work and every variety of embroidery and rug work. Prices have been made as accommodating as can be obtained at any respectable institution.

Prices of tuition to be paid in advance.

H. GREEN.
May 6, 1841. 50-t3*July.*

ROWAND'S
TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE for AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacturer in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO,
Superior Havana CIGARS, and
Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking.
Call and see it; I sell low for Cash.

J. E. PATTERSON.
October 29, 1840. 22tf

NEW NOVELS, &c.

THE KINSMEN, or the Black Riders of Congaree; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; The Old Curiosity Shop, by Dickens; Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon; The Quadroone, or St. Michael's Day; Heads of the People; Combe's Tour in the U. States; Wilberforce's Correspondence; Mechanic's Own Book; Tales of History; Farewell Tales; Sedgwick's Stories; Southern Harmony; Mitchell's Geography, &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust, executed to us by Vincent Parsons, for the purposes therein mentioned, bearing date the 8th February, 1828, we shall offer for Sale, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on Monday the 12th day of July next, (being the second Monday of said month) for cash, the following tracts or parcels of LAND, lying on the waters of Jones's Creek and Mill Creek, in said County, known as the Morven, Flowers, Parsons and Cash Lands, containing 2000 acres, more or less, adjoining Samuel Pratt, James Curtis, Pearson, and others, to satisfy said Trust.

JAMES CURTIS, } *Trustees.*
DUDLEY D. DANIEL. }
May 8, 1841. 50-t12Jy.

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 14th day of June next, I will offer for sale, for cash, at the Court House door in Wadesborough, the following negro slaves, viz: Ephraim, Cicero, Daniel, Ben, Dicy, Lucy, little Frank, Mary, Rose, Eli, big Frank, Abram, Tony, Laura and Harry, levied on as the property of Vincent Parsons, James Curtis, and Dudley D. Daniel, to satisfy a Venditioni Exponas and Special Fi. Fa. in my hands, in favor of Joseph Medley, administrator de bonas non of Hugh McKenzie, dec'd., against said Vincent Parsons, James Curtis, and Dudley D. Daniel.

J. WHITE, *Sheriff of Anson County.*
Wadesborough, N. C., May 4, 1841. 49-4w

$25 REWARD.

I BOUGHT from a Mr. Cox, of the County of Chatham, in the month of February last, a negro man named BEN, of the following description, as near as recollected: Near six feet three or four inches high, somewhat of a brown complexion, knock-kneed, very large flat feet, combs his hair back, with a high forehead, about twenty-four years of age, stutters somewhat when he talks, he seems humble and obedient when spoken to, yet lively and pert. On last Sunday night he took from my Stable my young grey Horse, somewhat drooping on the rump;—he also took a saddle, bridle and blanket, and runaway. He had on a yellow homespun coat, velvet cape, somewhat torn, showing the red padding, &c. I have heard of him in and about Cheraw, S. C. I do not know the direction he will aim for. I am informed that he has been sold out of Wake County Jail, under an act of Assembly. Of this however, I am not certain. I will pay the above reward of twenty-five dollars for his apprehension and safe confinement in any Jail, so that I get him and the horse, or him alone.

ISAAC SULLIVANT.
Wadesborough, Anson County, N. C. } 49-tf.
May 5, 1841. }

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.
In Equity, February Term, 1841.
Wesley B. Thomas vs. John Gunter.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lewis Gunter, Daniel W. Kelly and Nancy his wife, James Womack and Sarah his wife, Isaac Gunter, James Watson and Elizabeth his wife, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, that unless the said Defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday of August next, and plead, answer, or demur, this cause will be set for hearing and heard ex parte.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, the 3d Monday of February, 1841.

[49] S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.
Riggs' Cross Roads, Williamson county, Ten., } 7tf
July 4, 1840. }

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED.
200 DOZEN TWIFFLERS, (Plates,)
100 ditto Mufflers, ditto,
350 sets CUPS and SAUCERS,
100 bundles Northern HAY.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 3, 1841. 44tf

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c. Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

POETRY.

TRUTH AND ERROR.

BY R. H. WILDE.

There's a tuneful river,
In Erin's isle,
Where the sun-beams quiver
In silvery smile;
Where the leaves that fall
'Neath the autumn sky,
Grow gem-like all,
And never die;
And such is the stream, by truth enlightened,
That leaves the breast by Wisdom brightened,
Where even the joys that storms dissever,
Are turned to gems that glow forever.

There's a darkling tide
In the Indian clime;
By whose fetidless side
There's a sulphury slime—
To the flower that it touches,
A scorching wave—
To the bird that approaches,
A weltering grave;
And such are the waters of bitterness rising,
In the desert bosom, of dark disguising:
And the birds of joy and the flowers of feeling,
Must perish wherever that wave is stealing.

FROM THE NEWBERN SPECTATOR.

HISTORY OF NEWBERN.

As we crossed the beautiful bridge of the Clermont company the other day, we stopped to view the mound of earth out of which the worthy keeper of the bridge had dug the entire skeleton of an Indian warrior; and our reflections naturally carried us back to the by-gone days, when these native sons of the forest were the true Lords Proprietors of our soil.

We learn that the keeper of the bridge, wishing to sink a well on the bluff at the bridge, commenced his excavations, but before he had progressed to any great depth, he found the entire skeleton of an Indian, covered over with pine bark, having gloss and ivory beads about his neck and breast, lying in state, with the rude implements of warfare by his side, with his head towards the rising sun. These remains, and the bark, were in a remarkable state of preservation, but after an exposure to the atmosphere, they rapidly underwent decay. The beads, &c. have been distributed about among many of our citizens, who no doubt will preserve them as memorials of this once great, but now rapidly disappearing people. These remains have been viewed and visited by a large number of our citizens, and have naturally created inquiries respecting this lone sleeper at the "beautiful pass" of the Trent. Our attention having been drawn to this subject by this interesting discovery, and finding it intimately connected with the early settlement of our town, we have been induced to believe that we could offer nothing more acceptable to our readers than a condensed history, from such books and manuscripts as we could obtain access to, of "OUR HOME."

On the repeal of the celebrated Edict of Nantz by Louis XIV., a number of French Huguenots, who had come over to Virginia under Philip de Richebourg, a clergyman of their profession, settled on the Trent river, a little above Claremount Bridge, near Pembroke. The French continuing their depredations in Europe upon the Palatinate, compelled the inhabitants to desert their country, and twelve thousand of these unfortunate people fled to England in a most forlorn and destitute condition, in the reign of Queen Anne, and were there supported out of her privy purse. A number of them emigrated to North Carolina, under Governor Tynte, and settled in the county of Bath. Christopher Baron de Graaffenreidt, a Swiss nobleman from the canton of Bern, was at that time in England, with a considerable number of his countrymen, desirous of emigrating to America, and the Lords Proprietors, thinking that the value of their estates here would be greatly enhanced in value by an increase of population, offered to provide ships, &c. to transport the Palatines to this country, and to furnish them lands. Baron de Graaffenreidt was created a Landgrave, and Louis Mitchell, a distinguished man among the Swiss, had ten thousand acres of land granted to him on the rivers Neuse and Cape Fear, or any of their branches, at the rate of ten pounds sterling for every one thousand acres, and five shillings of quit rent. One hundred thousand acres were reserved for him at the same price, provided they were taken within seven years. One hundred acres to every man, woman and child, free from quit rent for ten years. Besides the Palatines, fifteen hundred Swiss followed the Baron. In the month of December, 1710, the Palatines arrived at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent rivers, and, for their accommodation, Thomas Pollok laid off a tract of land there, which, in compliment to the leader of the Swiss, he called NEW BERN, in Switzerland, the birth place of the Baron.

At this late day it may not be uninteresting to apprise our readers of the comforts and enjoyments of the early settlers here, in order that they may contrast them with their present luxury and ease. Each of the settlers in New Bern received from the Commissioners in England as a sort of outfit, twenty shillings in clothes, and five pounds ten shillings were paid for their transportation and comfortable settlement: they were composed of ninety-two families, and the Baron and Mitchell agreed to allow two hundred and fifty acres to each family, to be divided among them by lot, free from rent for five years, and afterwards at the rate of one half per cent. Carolina money. Provisions were allowed them for one year, payable at the end of the year. Two cows and calves, a sow and pigs, two ewe lambs, with a male of each kind, to each family, the value whereof was payable in seven years, with one-half of the stock then remaining: tools and implements for felling wood and building houses were furnished gratis.

This beautiful little colony, and its quiet and peaceable inhabitants, bid fair to be one of the most prosperous and flourishing in the new world; but the Indians viewed with jealousy and distrust these encroachments of the whites, and in September, 1711, different tribes entered into a league similar to the one proposed by Tecumseh to all the Indians within the borders of the United States, just previous to the battle of Tippecanoe, and they concerted a plan of a sudden and simultaneous attack upon every white settlement in the colony. The Tuscaroras undertook the attack upon all the settlements on the Roanoke river, and between that river and the Pamlico, now the Tar; the fierce Catheceys, who lived on the creek of that name in the present county of Greene, agreed to come down and join the Cores, and to slay all the settlers on the Neuse and Trent rivers; and the Mattamuskeets and Matchapungos undertook the destruction of the settlers in the neighborhood of Bath. Consternation and dismay pervaded the once happy colony of *New Bern*, for they were poorly provided to resist the incursion of such savage foes. The Indians kept a strict watch by land upon the movements of the colonists, and "howbeit from Morattauk point they could well discern their movements on the water." This must have been the bluff which is now the site of Claremont Bridge, and from which our town presents so beautiful and swanlike an appearance, as if sitting on the bosom of the gentle and placid waters of the Neuse and Trent. At a time when they little thought of such a visitation, the Indians, in the dead of night, came down upon them, and early the next morning the once pretty and happy little settlement of New Bern presented a scene of smoking ruins, with the inebriated and infuriated Indians dancing amid the desolation they had created.

A few days before the massacre, the Baron of Graaffenreidt and Lawson left Newbern, attended by a negro, with a view to ascend the Neuse, to explore the land on its banks: having proceeded to a small distance, they landed to pass the night, and were approached by two Indians, who were soon after joined by about sixty more, well armed: this induced them to return to the boat, to proceed farther up, where they were followed by the Indians, who took from them their arms, provisions and baggage, and compelled them to march with them all night to a considerable distance from the river, where they were given up to the Chief of a village: a council was held and it was determined to summon the inhabitants of the villages in the vicinity, to decide on the fate of the prisoners. About two hundred Indians met, and forty of them were chosen to compose the council, who strictly examined them on the object of their excursion; they answered, that their intention was to seek a better and a shorter road to the plantations of the whites in Virginia, that on the North side of Albemarle Sound being distant and bad. The Indians complained much of the conduct of the English, and particularly of Lawson, who, as Surveyor General, was instrumental in depriving them of their land. Finally, the Council determined on his liberation, and that of Graaffenreidt. However, on the next day, an Indian, who understood English, complained to the others that the prisoners had spoken disrespectfully of the Indians, and three or four of them fell on them, beat them in a furious manner, and forcibly dragged them back to the village, where the the Council sat again, and determined on putting them to death.

On the following day, the victims were taken to a large field for execution: their wigs were thrown into a large fire, and they were stripped and compelled to sit down before it: flowers were strewed on them. In this situation, they were kept the whole day and succeeding night: at sunrise, a great number of Indians were collected, to the amount of three hundred; behind the prisoners was a party who guarded them, and on each side sat the Chiefs in two rows; behind these, were the rest of the Indians, jumping and dancing like so many devils, and cutting a variety of infernal and obscene capers. The Council again deliberated, and Graaffenreidt turning to them, asked them whether no mercy could be shown to the innocent, and with what propriety they could put to death the Governor of the Palatines: one of the Indians made a long and eloquent harangue, and softened the hearts of a majority of the Council, and it was determined to spare the Baron. Lawson and the negro were put to death, with incredible tortures: his spared companion was detained five weeks in captivity, and at last released.

On the first intelligence of this sad calamity at Charleston, the Legislature with a cheering alacrity, equalled only by the necessity which called it into action, appropriated eighty thousand dollars to the relief of their suffering brethren. Six hundred militia, and about three hundred and sixty Indians, were detached under the orders of Col. Barnwell.

After the liberation of the Baron, he entered into a treaty of peace with the Indians, in which it was stipulated, for the future preservation of New Bern, that in case of war between the English and Indians, the Palatines should remain neutral; that no land should be taken up, for or by the Baron, without the consent of the Indians; that there should be full freedom to hunt in the open country; and that a commercial treaty be entered into, so that justice might be done to the Indians, in the trade carried on with them. These peaceful precautions of the Baron were in a few months rendered of no effect, by the illicit trade carried on by the French with the Tuscaroras: those traders having supplied them with arms and ammunition, the other tribes soon sought the same advantages, and being stimulated and excited by the enmity and jealousy which seems to have grown into a hereditary sort of feeling on the part of the French towards the English, the Indians were induced again to declare war against the whites. Governer Hyde called out the militia of the State, but few were disposed to obey his proclamation; and Colonel Barnwell from South Carolina, with his small army, soon crossed the country, and came to our relief; he was joined by such a portion of the militia as could be spared from the necessary service of guarding the helpless inhabitants. On his arrival on Neuse river he found that the Indians had mustered in great strength, in one body, and pursuing them, he soon came up with them, at the plantation now owned and occupied by Col. Samuel S. Biddle, in Craven county, where they had erected a strong wooden breastwork, on the shores of the Neuse river. After remaining in this for some time, and increasing their numbers and strength, they marched out to some distance, and were attacked by the troops under Col. Barnwell, and defeated with great slaughter. Upwards of three hundred of them were killed, and 100 made prisoners. The number of the wounded was not ascertained. The rest retired into the fort, where they were surrounded, and after sustaining great loss, sued for peace, which it was said was too precipitately granted by Col. Barnwell.—After the fort was taken, it was called Fort Barnwell; the remains of which, with the entrenchments, &c. are to be seen this day, in one of Col. Biddle's fields. We have seen some curious relics of their means of warfare such as long tapering spears, made of stones, &c. with which their arrows were pointed, and which have been turned up by the ploughshare. This decisive battle took place early in the year 1712, one hundred and twenty-nine years ago; and from this period the little settlement of New Bern began to enjoy that peace and security which contributed so much to its growth and prosperity.

We shall again recur to the early history of our town; but before we conclude our article we cannot withhold the expression of our regret that our citizens should cling so pertinaciously to the names of the "Old Country," for their towns, &c. How much more beautiful and euphonious are the Indian names, and how much more appropriate and independent too, are they, than the old country! We mean no sort of reflection or imputation to any body or company, when we say, that if the stockholders of the bridge had designated it with the name and style of the Morattauk Bridge Company, that it would have been decidedly more American than Claremont. We could not condescend to be influenced or prejudiced by the old grudge against mother Britain, but we should have been willing for King Leopold to have remained sole proprietor of the *name*, as well as he is of the *estate* of Claremont, and that the proprietors should have *Americanized* their beautiful bridge, with an Indian name. For ourselves, we shall at present be content hereafter to call the beautiful and commanding bluff at the foot of the bridge, Morattauk, and hope to spend many a pleasant evening there this summer, enjoying the delightful breezes which blow down that beautiful pass of the Trent.

Revolutionary Relic.—The editors of the Charleston Courier have in their possession a gold watch dug up a few months since on the Eutaw battle ground, near the foundation of the brick church, in which the British took shelter and were enabled to check the till then victorious Americans under Greene. The gold parts were in a state of preservation, but the steel and brass portions of the works were so much impaired by rust as to be incapable of restoration. The maker's name is "Duchesne," of London, number "5995." The watch is a small one, enclosed in a gold case. The Courier supposes it belonged to a British or American officer, and adds, "it would be curious indeed were this publication the means of identifying the former owner."

Quick Work.—Geo. C. Leslie, a gentleman pickpocket, was arrested on Tuesday night, examined and committed Wednesday morning, indicted Wednesday evening, tried and convicted Thursday, and sent to the Penitentiary on Friday, where he will remain three years; and in less than one week after his debut in St. Louis, in the character of a pickpocket, he will be at Jefferson City *picking* stones.—*St. Louis Bul.*

A Corporation of Bachelors.—At the late charter election in the village of Bath, Steuben county, a ticket composed exclusively of this interesting class of persons, was elected by a majority of seven votes, in a poll of about 500. The first act of the new trustees was, to make arrangements for a "Bachelor's Corporation" Ball, at which, no doubt, the matrimonialists can dance to their hearts' content.—*Rochester Adv.*

Abolition Candidates.—At an adjourned meeting of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, held on Wednesday at the Church, corner of Houston and Thompson streets, New York, James G. Birney and Thomas Morris, late Loco Foco Senator from Ohio, were nominated, unanimously, as suitable Candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States at the election of 1844.—*Balt. Pat.*

"In the multitude of Counsellors," &c.—In one day last week there were 124 gentlemen admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court in New York!

The *Union Bank of Mississippi* has voted to discontinue business and wind up the institution as speedily as is "consistent with the present condition of the country."

The steamship President cost 80,000*l.*, and was insured on leaving Liverpool for 60,000*l.*

CHARLESTON, May 24.

Tyler and the Tariff Compromise—The Southern Man with American Principles—Southern Rights and the Constitution—A National Bank and the Distribution of the Public Lands.

Union and State Rights—Economy, Harmony, and Prosperity.

The great meeting of the friends of the Administration of President Tyler, which took place in this city, at the Old Theatre, Broad street, on Saturday evening last, was a brilliant affair. The pit and the three tiers of boxes were all thronged, and indeed we may say, that there was no space unoccupied—it was not only a numerous and crowded meeting, but it beamed also with beauty and intelligence, the second tier presenting a perfect galaxy of bright eyes and lovely faces. We would not have it supposed, however, that all of either sex were Whigs—the fame of the speakers, announced for the evening, doubtless attracted a large number who were generously resolved to feast on eloquence, although it discoursed opposition to their views—and may we not hope that many, who went only to *enjoy*, came away not only delighted with the flow of soul, but convinced by the feast of reason? The Hon. Thos. Lowndes was called to the Chair, assisted by Col. John Bryan, Col. John S. Cogdell, Dr. Wm. Wilkinson, and John Robinson, Esq., as Vice Presidents; and S. A. Hurlbut, P. De La Torre and Henry C. King, Esquires, were appointed Secretaries. A preamble and resolutions, in favor of an adherence to the principles of the tariff compromise of 1833, approving of a National Bank, sustaining and extolling the course of the Hon. Wm. C. Preston, in the Senate of the Union, denouncing the recent attempts to instruct that Senator or compel his resignation, and in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among all the States of our Union, were proposed and eloquently advocated by J. L. Pettigru, Esq., and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

After the adoption of the preamble and resolutions, the meeting was addressed by the Hon. Wm. C. Preston and the Hon. Hugh S. Legare, who instructed and delighted the attentive and applauding audience, with an eloquence of the loftiest order, at least convincing all who heard them, that the Whigs of South Carolina may proudly claim as their own the two rarest orators of both the State and the republic. Col. Preston was received with the utmost enthusiasm; and his manly and eloquent vindication of his course against the rude and savage warfare of his opponents, swelled every bosom with responsive sympathy. When Mr. Legare came forward, in response to the clamors of the meeting, the general gratification was evinced by loud and repeated cheering—and never was there an occasion when higher homage was done, by beauty and intelligence, to eloquence and worth, and never was that homage more fully repaid and justified by its honored and admired objects. The Hon. Richard Henry Wilde, one of Georgia's most gifted and generous sons, also eloquently addressed the meeting, in answer to a most unexpected call, and threw the weight of his argument and his character, on the side of *Tyler, the Constitution, and the Country.*—The whole affair was conducted in the finest spirit, and produced the finest effect, augurring the peaceful triumph of an administration, which inscribes on its banner the watch-words at the head of this article, and which is destined to restore and perpetuate the prosperity of the republic.

A fuller and more detailed account of the proceedings of this great and interesting meeting—sending forth a voice from Charleston—the commercial emporium of the South, which will be heard and felt throughout the State and throughout the land—has been prepared and will appear in our next.

Courier.

The appointment of the Commission to look into the affairs at the New York Custom-house has never been officially announced, the omission to announce it being probably accidental. We found the fact of the appointment of Commissioners published in the New York and other city papers, and casually alluded to it as we found it there stated; that is, as being composed of Mr. Poindexter, Mr. Kelly, and Mr. Russell, (of New York.) We now learn, and state for the information of the Public, that Mr. Russell was not appointed on the Commission, which has consisted from the first of Mr. Poindexter and Mr. Kelly only.

National Intelligencer.

Respecting the Commission of Investigation at the New York Custom-house, the Commercial Advertiser of Monday evening says: "The investigating committee has not closed its labors, nor is it likely to do so at present. Although they have been using the probe but a single week, we are informed that many deep and grievous sores have been discovered. In other words, we are assured that disclosures of rascalities so stupendous as almost to startle belief have been made, and the investigation is not completed. The disclosures are chiefly wrung from those who have been engaged in the customs—who are acquainted with the secrets of the prison-house. We are further assured that the recent astounding statements of 'a late custom-house officer,' as published in the Express, have been sustained; and we have also learned that those statements have actually and truly been derived from those lately in the Custom-house, who have stood high with 'the party.'"

A Reminiscence.—In 1832 the Legislature of Alabama passed resolutions in favor of a National Bank of *one hundred millions'* capital, of which *seventy* millions were to be owned by the Federal Government. The proposition was introduced and supported by Hon. John McKinley, Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, and voted for by Col. W. W. Payne now Locofoco candidate for Congress.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Presbyterian General Assembly have indefinitely postponed the subject of Slavery, and ordered the papers relating to it to be returned to the persons who presented them.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE OPPOSITION PRESS, AGAIN.

The Richmond Enquirer, we observe, has found a stumbling-block in the recent appointment of *Commissioners* to examine into cases of alleged abuse such as it is impossible either for the President or any head of a Department, without entirely neglecting other duties, to inquire into in person. "We demand," says the Enquirer, "by what authority these Commissioners are appointed. By what law," &c. &c.—"The National Intelligencer has attempted," says the Enquirer, "to answer some of the previous positions of the Globe" (on this subject.) "The National Intelligencer flourishes away," &c. Now, by leave of the Enquirer, the Intelligencer has done no such thing. The Enquirer knows very well, in its own case, how to discriminate between Editors and their correspondents. We do not choose to be represented as entering the lists with the writers for the Globe, nor with any writers who show themselves reckless of right or wrong, as for the most part do the caterers for that organ of a demented and defeated party. It is with reluctance that we admit answers to its railings even by correspondents; and the advantage taken of such replies by the Enquirer, to give some sort of consequence to the cavils of the Globe, goes far to prove that we ought not to do so in any case.

There are journals, however, which we are always willing to encounter in the field of argument; adversaries in whom, if we do not always meet with fairness, there is a certain decency, the fruit of self-respect, which prevents discussion from running into ribaldry and personality. The Richmond Enquirer is one of these.

When, therefore, the Enquirer demands of *us*, by what authority these *Commissions* are appointed, we refer it, for answer, to the practice, under every Administration, of appointing Commissioners to discharge duties which the Executive cannot discharge, directly or in person, and for which no special provision has been made by law. Without relying much upon the precedents under the two last Administrations, (not deeming them high authority) such as the Commission to examine transactions in one of the public offices, Mr. Auditor Kendall's roving commission among the Banks, &c. &c. and without going so much into detail as to fatigue the reader, we will specify a few cases (out of many) which cannot be controverted or gainsaid, and are conclusive against the Enquirer's exceptions.

During the administration of President Washington, when resistance to the execution of the laws in Western Pennsylvania had assumed an alarming aspect, before resorting to arms to compel obedience to them, the President constituted *a Commission* to "repair to the scene of insurrection and examine the matter." The report of *the Commissioners*, though honorable to themselves, not being indicative of a peaceful temper on the part of the insurgents, fifteen thousand Militia were immediately put in march to quell the disorder; a measure of energy and promptitude well worthy of imitation in all similar cases, and attended in that case with the happy effect of quelling treason without the shedding of blood.

During the administration of Mr. Jefferson, (in the year 1806,) John Graham, Esq. was appointed a Commissioner to proceed through the Western States to Louisiana and inquire into and report upon the movements of Aaron Burr, then suspected of treasonable purposes; and he executed that delicate duty to the entire satisfaction of the President.

During the administration of Mr. Madison, in 1815, Congress having appropriated money to rebuild the Capitol, a Commission was constituted by the President, consisting of Gen. J. P. Van Ness, Richard Bland Lee, and Tench Ringgold, to direct and superintend the expenditure of that appropriation. This Commission continued in existence until superceded by an act of Congress establishing the present office of Commissioner of the Public Buildings.

During the same administration, the second article of the Treaty of Ghent having directed the reciprocal restoration of captured property by the late belligerents, without declaring *how* it should be restored, a Commission was constituted, consisting of Thomas M. Bayly, George Graham, and John S. Skinner, to proceed to the British Squadron in the Chesapeake Bay and require and receive the captured property in its possession.

During the administration of Mr. Monroe, one of the earliest acts of that President was to appoint as Commissioners Cæsar A. Rodney, John Graham, and Theodorick Bland, (to which Commission H. M. Brackenridge was appointed Secretary,) to proceed in a public ship along the coast of South America, "to obtain correct information on every subject in which the United States are interested," &c. This duty was faithfully performed by those distinguished citizens, (as Mr. Monroe very justly termed them,) and copies of their reports were laid before Congress at the Session of 1818–19.

These are a few only out of *many* cases occurring under the elder Administrations, in which Commissions were constituted by the Executive, without authority of law, or any other authority than that which the President swears that he will exercise when he takes the oath required by the Constitution to "faithfully execute the office of President of the United States."

Our object being really to quiet the mind of the Editor of the Enquirer on this subject, we forbear to remark, as we might otherwise have done, upon the pugnacity with which *Commissions* to investigate abuses are now assailed, whilst not a whisper of the Enquirer's disapprobation was ever heard of Commissions instituted under the late Administration, the instances of which were not rare, such as, for example, the case of the agent (Mr. Plitt) who was sent to travel abroad to report upon the European Post Office arrangements, &c. without any pretence of authority of law, at an expense of ten or fifteen thousand dollars to the Treasury.

We have, we trust, succeeded in relieving the anxious mind of the Enquirer in regard to this topic, by showing that nothing has been more common than the practice of establishing such Commissions as those which it now objects to.

The *reason* of this practice must be plain enough to any one who will for a moment consider the structure of the Executive office, and the duties which pertain to it.—There are many of those duties which it is impossible for the President to execute without intermediate agency, which agency is for the most part provided for by law, by the establishment of suitable subordinate offices or agencies, such as the heads of Departments, &c. &c. Where there is no such agency established by law, or where duties required to be performed are extraneous to any established office, special agency must of necessity be occasionally resorted to. So, when Congress directs any particular thing to be done under direction of the President, without declaring by *whom* it shall be done, it must not therefore be left undone, but the President must take care that *it be done* by somebody, because it is his sworn duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES.—The following statement comes through a respectable source:—

Correspondence of the Philad. Daily Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1841.

Gentlemen: In my last I promised you the first information that arrived here respecting the recent alleged frauds at the Norfolk Navy Yard, under process of inquiry, which promise I now propose redeeming to a partial extent. That frauds upon the government have been perpetrated in that quarter, there is no longer a doubt, but to what extent they have been carried on is still involved in mystery. So far back do they run that it is found to be a difficult task to trace them to an origin, yet enough has been brought to light to show that a high game has been played, and that, too, for a long time. The delinquencies have been charged upon the civil department of the station alone. I have not yet heard that it is even hinted that any of the officers of the yard were privy to the matter in any degree, and it would seem that the commander's signature, when obtained, was done through deception. One of the specifications against the accused, is that of drawing out fictitious bills for large amounts of stores, having been regularly approved, and paid by the Navy Agent, which stores were never delivered at the yard. Another specification is that in some instances bills have been presented and paid for twice the quantity of articles that were furnished; and at other times that fifty or a hundred per cent. has been added to prices, paid and pocketed by the same individuals. From the great quantity of business that is transacted at the Norfolk Navy Yard, the largest in the Union, where ship-building and repairing is continually going on, and where most of our national vessels are fitted out for sea, it may readily be seen that thousands of dollars may be thus plundered from the government before such a scheme is detected. The store-keeper, through whose hands every thing must pass that comes to the place, may require large amounts of any articles that are used, and dispose of them on his own account, as is charged to have been done in this instance, without any one being accessory to the transaction; or he may, in league with the Navy Agent, who pays the bills, by first taking the precaution to make out regular requisitions on himself for certain articles and having them properly approved, without drawing upon the contractor for the articles thus required, make out fictitious bills, and after having them approved also upon his own certification that the articles have been received, and are such as the contracts call for, present them to the Navy Agent for payment, which two worthies may then readily divide the spoils without the government ever being the wiser of the loss, they receive the necessary vouchers with the settlement of accounts for the payments made.

Norfolk is the Spithead of America, and there is frequently more business and bustle in the Navy Yard there in one day, than in any other in the United States in a week. The yard covers nearly twice as much ground as that at Washington, which, I think, is still larger than the one at your city; in it there are employed several hundred mechanics of various kinds, who work up a large quantity of materials daily. In addition to this there is the Naval School, and the Receiving Ship, each numbering a large crew at all times, from which the fitted out vessels are manned for a cruise; these vessels are continually supplied with stores and provisions through the medium of the store-keeper, an account of the quantities of which received are alone in his own hands and keeping.

This you may rely upon is but the opening to a system of frauds that have been carried on more or less in nearly every yard in the United States; if it has not happened elsewhere that property has been paid for without being received, it has at least been paid for at prices so enormous as to make it tantamount to receiving but one half of the articles required. This system of *charging* the government is as clearly a plunder as that of which the civil department of the Norfolk yard stands charged before a committee of inquiry. The Secretary of the Navy, I am happy to say, has already taken measures to guard against similar occurrences in future, if possible, and has issued a circular to the commander of the yard here, (and I presume to others,) calling upon the head of each division of mechanics, as also the purser, to certify upon every bill for articles furnished to their several departments as to the *price*, as well as the quantity and quality of them. So soon as the investigation is concluded, it is understood that both the principals and accessories to the frauds will be discharged, and immediately handed over to the legal authorities for trial. Yours, &c.

SOMETHING GOOD.

Here is a delectable morceau from the pen of Amos Kendall. It was written in 1829, after his appointment as Fourth Auditor, and published in the official journal of that day. The heart of that amiable individual must leap for joy at the prospect of a speedy practice of his long cherished principles by a Whig Administration!

We commend the letter to the special consideration of the howling Ogre of the Globe and the disconsolate Fly-up-the-Creek of the Enquirer:

"FRANKLIN MILLS, (Ohio.) Sept. 9, '29.

"To reform *measures*, there must be a change of *men*. Without a change of men, fraud cannot be punished; delinquencies cannot be detected; unlawful allowances cannot be stopped; improper modes of doing business, and irregular practices in office, can never be corrected. Do not all offices belong to the People! What right have the incumbents to them more than others? No wrong is done to the man who is removed, for he is deprived of no right. It is the duty of the President, and all others to whom the People have entrusted the power, to remove their subordinates whenever they believe the public interest requires it. So fascinating is power, and so corrupting the long possession of office, that I believe the chances for a pure administration would be much greater were a limit of eight or ten years prescribed, beyond which no man should be competent to hold any of the subordinate offices at Washington. It is the policy of office-holders to create an impression that their offices are *private rights*; that they are wronged when removed; that they have a right to demand the reasons for their removal, and have them formally set forth. When the People assent to a doctrine like this, you may bid farewell to all hope of reform, however great may be the abuses of our Government. We shall have Clerks, Auditors, Comptrollers, Registers, Treasurers or Secretaries for life; bad customs will never be corrected, erroneous principles will prevail forever; precedent will take the place of laws; the official corps at Washington will govern the Union; and if we do not have Presidents for life, we shall have entailed upon us forever a succession from one office to another, preserving the unity of the official phalanx, and perpetuating all their opinions and abuses. In my opinion, the People have more cause to fear too *few* removals than too *many*.

"AMOS KENDALL."

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GEN. HARRISON.

The following translation of the remarks of a leading Paris journal on the subject of this Address will not be void of interest to any of our readers:

FROM THE JOURNAL DES DEBATS.

The Inaugural Address of Gen. Harrison gives assurance that the peace of the world will be preserved. It is worthy of attention as a manifesto of the domestic policy of the United States; for, independently of the interest which attaches to the destinies of a great People, who are without a parallel in history for the rapid development of their power and wealth, it is important to Europe that a commercial and financial equilibrium be re-established in the United States. It is not less important to all civilization to know the successes and reverses, the changes and the movements, of the principles of that form of government established in America more than a half century ago, by hardy innovators, under the auspices and the safe-guard of religion and manners.

The character of the new President inspires great confidence. His integrity is perfect, and he is prudent and moderate. Being master of himself, he has consequently been able worthily to command others, whenever called to that duty. He has ever exhibited a profound respect for the laws, being not less scrupulous in obeying them himself, than rigid in enforcing them upon others. Never, as has been remarked by Mr. Caleb Cushing, in a biography which that distinguished Member of Congress wrote of Gen. Harrison before the late election, has he discovered that symptom of ambition, the desire of extending the powers with which he has been invested. As Governor of the Northwestern Territory, which now comprises the flourishing States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Missouri, or as a Commander-in-Chief of the Northwestern Army, having to contend against the combined forces of British and Indians, he was always ready to go into retirement when the objects of his commands were achieved. Victories have not rendered him ambitious, nor has he railed at the ingratitude of his Government. Possessed of great equanimity of temper, benevolent and self-sustained, the Minister of Colombia when rudely recalled by Gen. Jackson, quietly returned to his farm at North Bend, and contented himself in his *Log Cabin* with *hard cider*, to use the catch-words of party. The election of such a man is evidently a guaranty of domestic and external tranquility. Foreign Powers have nothing to apprehend from his violence, liberty has nothing to fear from his ambition.

America has need of a Chief Magistrate who will not yield himself to an arbitrary use of power, such as marked the second term of General Jackson, unfortunately for the United States. But if that Chief Magistrate plunged his country into distress, it was less on account of his having gone beyond his constitutional powers, than for having used his power to excite and encourage evil passions. If he did not violate the *letter* of the Constitution, he yet fostered the jealous instincts of bad men against the constituted authorities, excited the envy of the poor towards the rich, and substituted the reign of passion for the dominion of reason.

THE STEAM-SHIP PRESIDENT.

All hope of the safety of this vessel (says the American Sentinel) seems now to be abandoned. She is said to have been the largest steamer ever built, 2360 tons burden, with engines of 540 horse power. The New York Sun publishes a complete and accurate list of the passengers, twenty-eight in number, whose names we subjoin. Besides these, the officers and crew amounted to 81 in number, making together 109 souls, all of whom have beyond doubt been for many weeks sleeping beneath the dark waves of the ocean. Among the passengers and officers of the ship, says the Sun, we had several personal acquaintances of excellent worth. It is with sorrow unspeakable that we yield to the conviction that we must bid them all a long and final adieu.

Edward Barry,	New York.
J. C. Roberts,	do
J. Leo Wolf,	
Master Mohring.	
J. C. Pfeffel,	New York.
A. R. Warbaugh,	do
D. Fitzroy Lennox,	British Army.
M. Courtney,	do
T. Power and servant.	
C. H. D. Miesegares,	Philadelphia.
Samuel Nails,	New York.
Charles Cadett,	Buenos Ayres.
T. Palmer,	Baltimore, Md.
Dr. M. Lorner,	Cuba.
T. Blanchet,	do
John Fraser.	
H. Van Lohe, Jr.	Amsterdam.
A. S. Byrne,	London.
Mr. Thorndill,	New York.
W. W. Martin,	England.
E. B. Howell and friend,	New York.
A Livingston,	do
Rev. G. G. Cookman,	Washington, D. C.
P. Deucher,	Scotland.
B. Morris and child.	

[The New York Commercial Advertiser says there were two persons on board this unfortunate vessel whose names have not yet reached the public eye. In the published list, "Mr. Howell and friend" are named. That friend was *Mrs.* Howell, who was married to Mr. H. a few hours before the steamer left the port. The other was Robert Hamilton Dundas, of the British Navy, a promising young officer.]

It is very interesting (remaks the Philadelphia National Gazette) to note the changes which must take place in the representation of the States in Congress under the late census of the population. The present ratio is one Member of the House for 47,700 inhabitants. Under the new division it will be one for 60,000,—a ratio which will alter very materially the relative strength of many States.

According to the latter ratio, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, will each retain the same number of members.

New Hampshire will lose 1 member, Vermont 1, Rhode Island 1, Connecticut 1, Maryland 1, Virginia 4, North Carolina 2, South Carolina 2, Georgia 1, Tennessee 1, and Kentucky 1, making together a loss of 16 members.

Ohio will gain 6 members, Indiana 4, Illinois 4, Michigan 2, Alabama 1, Mississippi 2, Louisiana 1, Missouri 3, making together a gain of 23, or a net addition to the House of 7 Representatives.

The free States in the aggregate will gain 16 members and lose 4: and the slave States will gain 7 and lose 12; making a net aggregate gain of 17 Representatives from the free States. The whole number in the House at present is 242; the new ratio would make it 249.

Another HONORABLE *Forger.*—The New York Times says: The *honorable* Asa Child, of Norwich, lately President of the Norwich and Worcester Rail-road Company, has absconded with about 40,000 dollars, obtained from that institution by peculation and forgery. He was last seen in Philadelphia *en route* it was supposed for Texas. He was appointed District Attorney of Connecticut by General Jackson, and was candidate for Van Buren Elector of President last fall.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

FLORIDA, May 17, 1841.

Dear Sir—I am happy to announce a second shipment of Indians, which took place at Tampa on the 7th inst. Two hundred embarked for New Orleans, under charge of Capt. M'Kavett, 8th Infantry. Alluck-tuss-te-nugge has sent in 18 warriors to consult with the General. I have laid by three "white stones" for the General, the "great negociator."

GOPHER HILL, (E. F.) }
Fifth month, 19th, 1841. }

Dear Sir—The news from Tampa, since my last, is, upon the whole, favorable. 230 of the hostiles have been emigrated within the past month, among them *Cosa-tus-te-nugget*, the scoundrel, whose depredations during the past winter in the neighborhood of Micanopy, cast a gloom over the whole community. This man's removal is justly looked upon as an act of great importance, and its influence upon the continuance of hostilities on the part of the Indians, will be felt. Hitherto he has resisted every effort to bring him to terms, and not until the Arkansas Delegation had an interview with him, did he feel inclined to hold any intercourse with the whites; now he is on his winding way to Arkansas, whither most of his band have preceded him.

I am sorry to inform you that many of the troops in the Territory are now suffering severely from illness. The 1st Infantry has been removed to Cedar Keys for their health. 250 of their number are now sick with fever. 100 of the 7th at Micanopy are also sick with fever. 70 of the 2d are sick in Hospital at Fort King, also with fever.

TALLAHASSEE, May 21.

Indian News—On Thursday last, 13th inst, Mr. Thomas Livingston, (a partner or clerk of Mr. Newsome, of Jefferson County, as appeared from papers found near his body,) was murdered about two miles and a half east of the Ocilla Ferry, on the St. Augustine road, at or near the river Styx. His body was discovered by Maj. Wilson, 3d Infantry, who was returning with an escort from Fort Gamble to Fort Pleasant. He appeared to have been shot through the left breast. His body was lying in the road—his clothing had been taken off, and his eyes plucked out. His horse was found a few hundred yards off, lying dead. Maj. Wilson immediately despatched a party to inter the body, and other from Forts Pleasant and Gamble, in pursuit of the Indians, who, in all human probability, have committed this act.

The London correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce thus speaks of the excitement produced by the announcement of the new ministerial measure relative to the Corn Laws:

"Soon after this declaration was made, the confusion in the House became very great, members rushed out to despatch expresses to their principal constituents, all of them being desirous of becoming themselves the communicant of such important and momentous intelligence. The ferment that was caused within doors, has been powerfully felt without—it came upon the *outropolis* like a thunderbolt. Every person whom you knew and met, was anxious to tell you the astounding news, and even the cab and coach drivers, on their several stands, might have been seen grouped together, listening to the reading of their favorite newspaper, or discussing, with amazed countenances, the advantages of cheap oats for their "osses," and the probable chances of "missus and the kids" getting the quartern loaf at a third of its present most shameful price."

The Tory Opposition, hitherto divided under two somewhat rival leaders, Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley, has now united under the former, to wage a vigorous, concentrated and desperate resistance against the measure of the Ministry. The Whigs labor under the imputation of having kept back their liberal proposal until they were forced to it as a means of preserving their places. Yet the importance of the measure is so great, and it comes so directly home to the wants and interests of the people, that there is little doubt but the whole strength of the popular party will be given to Ministers in the approaching conflict. Content to enjoy the boon, they will not scan too curiously the motives which induced the concession—at all events not until the prize is fairly secured.

Mammoth Newspapers.—The rage for publishing mammoth sheets is thus humorously hit off by the Albany Microscope:

Proposals!—We purpose, in a few days, to issue a newspaper from this office of sufficient dimensions to serve for an awning for the whole United States! It will contain 17,000,000 columns of reading matter, with "pictures to match," being a column and a picture for every man, woman, and child in this great republic! It will contain nearly every word in the English language, besides German works for the Dutch of Philadelphia and the West! French works for the Monsieurs, Madames, and Mademoiselles of New Orleans and other places! Tales and Sketches in other languages, alive and dead, to suit all tastes and capacities; besides literary notices, advertisements of Pease's candy, editorials, foreign news, notices to correspondents, puffs of all sorts, original poetry written 3,000 years ago, "weekly gossip," lists of news subscribers expecting to take our paper at some future time, our success, mutton market, deaths, murders, marriages, duels, births, &c. &c.

This vast sheet will be issued some time in the present month. We have agents in all parts of the States, from Maine to Georgia, engaged in driving down stakes to hang it on! It will be visible in every part of the Union, and those who will pay us the sum of sixpence will be able to read it with great ease!

N. B. It will be invisible to those who don't pay. It will be called "*The Earth's Sheet and Sun Eclipser.*"

A correspondent of a country paper in reflecting upon the influences of men and their works, thus breaks out:

"Where is Babylon, whose towering walls and massy gates rendered it in the view of its inhabitants, secure from the invasive foe; and whose magnificence, wealth and grandeur, constituted it the glory of the world! Where is Troy, Athens, Palmyra, and favored Jerusalem, "where the glory of Solomon shed its splendors, and where the Son of the Highest redeemed a world!" In all of these, riches and elegance have given place to barrenness and shapeless heaps of fallen greatness. Where is Solomon, whose wisdom attracted the attention of the Queen of Sheba, and whose fame was so extensive!"

Aye, where are all these places and persons? Safe, we believe, and thriving.—Babylon is in Suffolk county, New York, and, if it is not the glory of the world it is undoubtedly the pride of the neighborhood. Athens is in every State of the Union almost, excepting the New England States; and Troy, in spite of the poet's remark, *is* yet in a flourishing *state*. Palmyras are found by scores in this country, with as great women and good critics as ever; and Jerusalem is still in Virginia, remarkable for negro insurrections and good oysters.—Solomon is well, we saw only yesterday his basket of rich boots attracting great attention. Solomon, therefore, is well. And on the whole, we think that had any decent place been apostrophised, from Paradise to Jericho, we should, by looking over some gazetteer of our country, have been enabled to say "all's well."—*U. S. Gazette.*

A Sick Horse.—There is no creature so much to be pitied as a *sick Horse*. I mean in this country, for in Europe, we understand, there are Veterinary departments attached to the Medical Schools, where the structure and diseases of the Horse are scientifically studied. But here, nothing is known of Farriery, except what is *empirical*—and may be right or wrong. The latter is most probable, because the practice of the art is generally confined to the most ignorant part of the population.

But, as was said before, there is no creature so much to be pitied as a *sick Horse*. We had a favorite animal, not long since, seized with violent symptoms. The physicians whose services were first enlisted, said it was the *Botts;* the second was confident it was the *Cholic;* the third swore it was nothing but a *Founder;* while a fourth pronounced it something different from the rest. As they differed respecting the nature of the disease, so they disagreed in the mode of cure. And it is remarkable, that even those who chance to agree as to the nature of the disease, disagree about the treatment. Of those who pronounced the Horse to be affected with the Botts, one recommended Milk and Molasses; another Red Precipitate and Spirits of Turpentine, another Aloes and Beef-brine; and a fourth (Oh! monstrous) a chicken cut open alive, and the entrails thrust down the poor beast's throat! Only think of a miserable sick Horse swallowing the warm entrails of a murdered hen!

Of those who would have the disease to be the Cholic, one recommended Glauber Castor Oil, and a third, a pound of Mustard-seed, mixed up with Cayenne Pepper.

It generally happens, that whatever is recommended, is swallowed without delay, as it would be unfair to follow the advice of one, and reject that of another. But the owner is exceedingly anxious for the life of his Horse, and is willing to give him at least a chance for his recovery, by resorting use of any and every method for effecting so desirable an end.

Consider now the condition of the poor animal. He has swallowed about a barrel of *nostrums*—enough to kill a well Horse in Christendom. What wonder then, has a sick one of recovery? As might be expected, the animal generally dies, and with his dying breath, furnishes an exception to the general rule, that—"*In the multitude of counsellors, there is safety.*"

Raleigh Register.

Iowa City.—In no case that we have heard of can the remark about a city springing into existence, as if by magic, be more justly applied than to the Capital of Iowa Territory. The site was selected on the 1st of May, 1839. The 1st of July following it was surveyed and laid out. In September, 1840, (fourteen months from the commencement,) it contained a population of 700, a spacious hotel, four brick buildings, ten dry goods stores, one drug store, one saddlery, two blacksmiths, one grocery, three or four coffee-houses, four lawyers, three physicians, a church, a primary school, &c. In May last (the city not twelve months old) there were upwards of one hundred houses, and the busy workmen engaged on half as many more.—*Rich. Com.*

Black Spot on the Sun.—A black spot upon the Sun's disk, larger than a star of the first magnitude, is plainly visible to the naked eye, by looking through a piece of smoked glass. It is upon the western northwestern side, about one quarter of the distance from the centre to the periphery, and must be several thousand miles in diameter. It is to be hoped that some of our astronomers will watch its course and progress, and thereby learn the period of the Sun's revolution on its axis, and the inclination of its axis to the plain of the earth's orbit. That this phenomenon may have some influence upon the temperature of our atmosphere is not improbable, when we compare the season thus far with the cold summer of 1816, when a similar phenomenon was observed. The abstraction of a certain portion of rays of a few thousand miles in diameter for the space of six or eight months will certainly be no mean fraction of our ordinary supply.—*New York Express.*

The Saddest Sight under the Sun is a man willing to work and unable to find it. It is perhaps the saddest sight that for inequalities exhibit under the sun. He expresses feelingly the thoughts it gave rise to—a poor man seeking *work*—seeking leave to toil, that he might be fed and sheltered—that he might be put on a level with the four-footed workers of the planet which he is. There is not a horse willing to work but can get food and shelter in requital. The thing this two-footed worker has to seek is to solicit, and occasionally in vain; for nobody's two-footed worker, he is not any body's slave. And yet he is a two-footed worker; it is currently reported that he is an immortal soul in him, sent down from Heaven into this earth, and one beholds him seeking for this.—*Thomas Carlyle.*

Bloody Scenes.—The last St. Augustine Herald, after noticing the cold-blooded assassination of Gen. Reid, in Tallahassee, states that great excitement existed, and that there appeared some disposition to wreak on the murderer from the hands of justice. In a postscript, it adds: "We learn that the sheriff of Leon county was compelled to shoot the man, who is not expected to recover. It is said that Harris, the city marshal, in another affair, was nearly cut to pieces by a man named Rogers."

Unjustifiable Punishment.—A little girl in New York was thrown into severe convulsions, produced by fright, on being shut up in a dark room as punishment. The attending physician at one time entertained doubts of the recovery of the child. The child is happily restored.

Bounty on Silk.—The Legislature of New York has passed an act allowing a bounty of fifteen cents per pound for cocoons produced in the State, and 75 cents per pound for the reeled silk. The act is to continue in effect until June 1846.

The Prize Ship.—We learn that the Ship Liberty safely reached its destined haven, and is now securely moored on a *rocky* bottom in the County of Surry. When it neared Rockford, the County seat, Giles Pearson, Esq., who was attending Court, and who had some knowledge of the rigging of a vessel, politely went out and put her in complete sailing order. With the elegant Salem Band on board, the Ship weighed anchor, and went into Port, with all her sails and colours set, where she was most enthusiastically received by hundreds of the hardy mountaineers of that region. Mr. Boyden, of Surry, and Mr. Gilmore, of Guilford, made appropriate Speeches on the occasion, and the novel scene was greatly enjoyed by all. Indeed, we understand, it was a time of universal Jubilee.

Raleigh Register.

Mississippi.—Gov. McNutt, it seems, changed his mind and ordered a Special Election for Members of Congress on the 4th inst. There was no regular opposition to the Whig Candidates, who are undoubtedly elected.

Most Melancholy.—It appears that the late distressing occurrence at Quebec,—the sliding of a part of the mountain called Cape Diamond,—resulted in the death of 26 persons. Twenty two others were taken out alive, and the bodies of six have not been recovered.

INTERESTING FACTS—AGRICULTURE.

According to the returns of the Marshals, by whom the late census was taken, the State of New York is behind Pennsylvania in the production of wheat, to the amount of about 2,000,000 bushels annually; while it excels Pennsylvania in the production of rye over 3,000,000 bushels, of Indian corn, 2,500,000 bushels, of oats, over 2,000,000 bushels, of buckwheat 300,000 bushels, of barley 2,300,000 bushels, of potatoes 21,000,000 bushels, wool nearly 1,000,000 pounds, hay nearly 2,000,000 tons, sugar over 8,000,000 pounds, and of products of the dairy over $1,000,000. In the production of wheat Ohio exceeds Pennsylvania about 3,000,000 bushels, while Virginia is but about 1½ million bushels behind N. York in that article. In Indian corn, Tennessee takes the lead of all the States, producing 60 millions of bushels yearly, N. Carolina 31 millions of bushels, Virginia about 34 millions of bushels, Illinois 28 millions, Indiana 22 millions, Alabama 18 millions, Missouri 15 millions, Pennsylvania 13½ millions, and N. Y. 10 millions. Of neat cattle, N. Y. possesses 2,642,438, Pennsylvania 140,418, Ohio 1,008,313.—Of sheep, N. Y. has 5,381,225, Pennsylvania 3,396,-[illegible] Ohio 1,961,957, Vermont 1,393,120, [illegible] 1,280,736. In the products of the [illegible] N. Y. and Vermont lead the other [illegible] nearly two to one—the former being to the amount of $1,732,357. In cotton Mississippi bears the palm, producing yearly 289,848,848 pounds, Alabama 240,479,-[illegible]9 lbs. S. Carolina 148,907,880 pounds, Georgia 134,322,755 pounds, Louisiana 77,810,185 pounds, Virginia 10,767,451 pounds. Of Tobacco, Maryland produces 40 millions pounds, Virginia 14 millions pounds, Ohio 6 millions pounds, Tennessee 2,700,000 pounds, Missouri 8,500,000 pounds, and Indiana near 2 millions pounds.

The crops begin to attract the attention of farmers and consumers, and we are happy to inform our readers that the mild weather of the few days past has materially changed not only the appearance of the earth, but the prospects of the farmers. The Corn crop every where has suffered beyond the probability of full recovery, but yet there may be an ordinary crop. In Eastern Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, much apprehension seems to be felt in reference to Corn. The Wheat Crop in those and most other States, will be a good one. In Pennsylvania it promises to be very heavy.

N. Y. Express.

Judge Duvall.—The venerable Judge Duvall, who some years since resigned his seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, is residing in reasonable good health, on his estate in Prince George's County, Maryland, in his 89th year. He was born on the 9th of December, 1752. His hand, autograph, and punctuation, are, we understand, as clear and distinct as at any time of his life—a remarkable instance of the good effects of regular habits and a good constitution.—*American.*

Judge Duvall's father lived to the age of 90, and his grandfather 93, cultivators of the same estate on which the venerable Judge resides.]

The Duke of Wellington has entered on his 73d year, having been born on the 1st of May, 1769.

A nephew of the veritable Alexander Selkirk, the original of the celebrated Robinson Crusoe, is living at Cannon Mills, near Edinburgh, in rather indigent circumstances.

APPALLING DEGRADATION.

The Legislature of Alabama, at their late extra session, sanctioned the suspension of specie payments by the Banks *indefinitely*—that is, they may refuse to pay their honest debts with impunity, for a time to come. Legislation in this country has reached the lowest point to which human infamy is capable. There is only one step more to be taken—shut down all the penitentiaries, and repeal all penalties for the commission of crime.

Old Dominion.

This is Parson Fisk's thunder against his own party friends. The Legislature of Alabama consists of the worst species of Loco Focos, and they have gone a bow-shot beyond any Whig Legislature we have heard of, in allowing the Banks an *indefinite* suspension of specie payments.

Rich. Whig.

The Editor of the Macon Messenger, in an appeal to his Patrons for payment of dues, relates the following case as a caution to those who refuse so to do: "Two years ago, a man refused to pay us his account of $1 50, because "he had no money" as he said; and the same day he lost his pocket book containing Eight Hundred Dollars, which he never found—all this for telling a d—d lie."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1841.

Cotton, by reason of the demand for the Factories in this town and the back country, still maintains its price here, notwithstanding the fall of ½ to ¾ of a cent in New York. Indeed the price here has never been justified by the New York market during the whole season, but has been governed by the home demand.

CONGRESS.—Nearly all the members of Congress were probably in attendance on Monday last, as the Intelligencer had announced about 100 as having arrived up to Friday last. If a Speaker of the House was elected on Monday, (of which there is some doubt, owing to the number of Whig candidates,) the Message would have been delivered yesterday, and we *may* receive it to-morrow. It is more likely, however, to be here on Friday.

THE MAILS—WONDERFUL SPEED!—Under the new arrangement of the Northern mail, which went into effect last week, we receive papers from New York in 63 hours—24 hours less than heretofore. We receive the Richmond Whig on the morning after its date.

Still greater expedition is effected on the Wilmington Road. New York papers are received at Wilmington in 49 hours; and at Charleston, a distance of about 800 miles, in about 65 hours.

THE "WILMINGTON ADVERTISER."—Frederick C. Hill, Esq., who has conducted the above paper for the last four years, gives notice, in a very neat valedictory in the last paper, that he henceforth discontinues its publication. He expects the publication to be resumed in a few weeks, if he should succeed in selling the establishment, as he desires to do.

We part from Mr. Hill with great regret. He has laboured most zealously in the good cause, and his Editorials have ever been characterized by a decency and propriety unfortunately not universal in the newspapers of the day. We wish him a more pleasant and profitable return for his labors in his new vocation.

EXTRAORDINARY BANK ROBBERY.—The Frederick County Bank, at Frederick, Maryland, was entered by means of false keys between Saturday night the 22d and Monday morning the 24th ult., and robbed of $185,976, being $10,976 more than its entire capital stock, which was only $175,000. The articles stolen consisted of $10,049 in gold; $8,736 in notes of other banks and checks; $131,967 in notes of the Frederick County Bank; $20,000 in State of Maryland bonds and certificates; and $12,222 in sterling bonds. A key of one of the doors of the bank, and a dark lantern, were found on Sunday in a creek about 100 yards from the Bank. The Directors have offered a reward of $10,-000 for the robber and the money, or $5000 for either.

THE PRESIDENCY IN 1845.—Commodore Charles Stewart, of the Navy, who was recently applied to by the "Old Ironsides Club of Philadelphia," to allow his name to be presented to a "Democratic National Convention" for nomination for the next Presidency, has written a long letter to the Club, giving the desired consent, and entering into a detailed explanation of his political principles.

FLORIDA.—A General Order has been issued by the Adjutant General, by direction of the Secretary of War, relieving Gen. Armistead from the command of the Army in Florida, (with high commendation for his faithful services during three campaigns;) and appointing Col. Worth, the next in rank in that quarter, to succeed him in the command.

THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.—Many of the good people have been mortified, and many not a little amused, at the sudden alarm which started our Mediterranean Squadron home so suddenly for fear of a war with England. The frigate Brandywine arrived a few weeks ago; but it now appears that the Ohio, 74, and Preble, Sloop, after having started home, received information which calmed their fears, and they returned to their proper cruizing ground. It should also be mentioned, to their relief, that the advice under which they acted in abandoning their posts, came from Mr. Stephenson, the American Minister in England. But for this fact, the officers of the Squadron would probably be laughed at for the balance of their lives.

THEATRE BURNT.—The National Theatre, New York, was fired on Friday afternoon last, but the flames were extinguished, and a man arrested as the incendiary, who had been heard to threaten vengeance, on account of a reduction of his salary as one of the lamp-lighters attached to the house. On the next morning it was again fired, by another person, and totally destroyed, together with nearly all its furniture and wardrobe. The Theatre was burnt a year or two ago, and had been rebuilt only a few months. In its former conflagration, three Churches, *which immediately adjoin it*, were burnt, and they were all somewhat damaged on this occasion. A woman of ill-fame, *who lived adjoining*, was killed by the fall of a wall. What a singular contiguity! A Theatre, three Churches, and a house of ill-fame!

"Scoundrels are not for one moment countenanced or tolerated by the Democracy. Such culprits fly to Federalism, not only for protection, but for promotion."

So says the "Globe," which has certainly either the shortest memory, or the longest conscience, to be found in these States. Swartwout, who stole a million and a quarter of Uncle Sam's money, was "countenanced by the Democracy" for long years, over which his rascality was spread; and was finally permitted to go off, several months after his robbery was known. Price was "tolerated," for he made a flaming speech in Tammany Hall the week before he ran off. The Democracy, represented by Levi Woodbury, conducted a most beseeching correspondence with Harris, who resisted all the Democratic appeals to his magnanimity, and refused to "fork over." He was so far "countenanced" that he was permitted to *resign* after having pocketed $100,000 of the people's money. Boyd was put in his place, by his recommendation, and, naturally enough, did likewise. He was so far "tolerated," that Monsieur Garesche, the "Star Chamber Commissioner" sent out to examine into his affairs, recommended that he be retained, *because*, he had already stolen $57,000, and probably would not wish to steal any more! whereas any other "Democrat" that might be put in his place, would doubtless do as he had done.

We might cite a hundred instances of the "countenance and toleration" afforded to scoundrelism by the "Democracy;" but where's the use! Does not the Globe itself afford daily evidence of the falsity of its own declaration!

THE ANSON MURDER.—We learn that Edmund Martin and Col. Thos. Waddill appeared before Judge Dick, last week, under a writ of Habeas Corpus, and after a full examination, his Honor admitted Col. Waddill to bail, but refused the application of Martin. The many friends of Col. Waddill will be glad to learn that his participation as accessory in this distressing affair, was of such a nature as to justify his release on bail.

MR. BADGER.—We find in a late Philadelphia paper, the following just remarks on the character and position of Mr. Badger:—

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Until proposed for the post he now fills, Mr. Badger, the Secretary of the Navy, was scarcely known beyond the limits of his native State, North Carolina. The inquiry was then almost universal, which the American people will never have occasion again to make,—who is Mr. Badger? Why this gentleman had remained so long unknown to the nation, why his brilliant mind had not found its way into the Legislative Hall of the nation, where its power could have been seen and appreciated by citizens of all parts of the Union, the writer cannot pretend to say. But the secretary is now placed on a field of vision, and in a scene of action where he must soon become known to, and appreciated by all.

Mr. Badger is in the very prime of life, being in his forty seventh year. Educated at one of the first colleges in the Union, he has been trained in a profession acknowledged to be the best school of the statesman—the law. As a lawyer, and as an advocate, he stands, beyond all question, at the head of the bar of his own state—a state which has produced, and can now boast of, some of the most eminent jurists in the nation.

Among the qualities possessed by Mr. B. which peculiarly fit him to administer the department over which he presides, are dignity, blended with great frankness and urbanity of manners; a mind that seems to comprehend the most involved and difficult subjects with the rapidity of intuition; a promptness of decision, and a despatch which leaves nothing to be done to-morrow that can be completed to-day; broad and comprehensive views, looking at things as they are to effect the *nation*, not merely to-day, but in all time hereafter, and a strong love and pride of country—that love and pride which in the adoption of measures looks to the promotion of her honor and glory. I may also add that the prosperity of our gallant Navy is an object dear to his heart, as every one must be convinced who has observed the energetic measures, he has taken to ferret out and correct abuses that have been heretofore suffered to go on accumulating, and the means adopted to infuse into its officers an *esprit du corps*, without which the navy can never maintain its hold upon the affections of the nation.

The department already *feels* that a new hand has taken the helm, one who can hold it with a firm and steady grasp, one who can command and will be obeyed; one who is, and will be the Secretary of the Navy, which is what we have long wanted.

In private life, Mr. B. is *sans reproche*: full of vivacity and playfulness, he can let loose the reins of wit and mirth without descending to the level of vulgarity; and at any moment assume the armour of dignity as a protection against the familiarity of fools, whose pleasantry is often allied to impertinence.

Such, briefly, is the man to whose custody has been consigned, that which was once, if it is not now, the pride of the nation—the Navy: and while its character—its honor—is in his keeping, let no one fear lest the rust which has been suffered to gather upon its escutcheon, will not be rubbed off, and her stars and stripes again wave in all their former brilliancy over our gallant tars.

"Whose march is o'er the mountain wave,
Whose home is on the deep."

TRUXTON.

"CALL YOU THIS BACKING YOUR FRIENDS?"—The Raleigh Standard, in noticing the withdrawal of Mr. H. L. Holmes from the Editorial Chair of the North Carolinian, thus severely handles the Ex-Editor, its quondam friend:—

"We think that the old adage, "every man to his trade," has been fully verified in the rise and fall of the North Carolina press. We know that the notion is quite prevalent, especially among members of the bar and school-masters, after they have failed to get practice or to "teach the young idea how to shoot," to exclaim, "O! any body can print a paper, and as it seems a pretty profitable business I will start one in such a place, or I'll try to buy out such a press." Well, they succeed in getting to be *editors*—the height of their fallen ambition—but in less than twelve months, what do we see?—Mr. Lawyer or Mr. School-master, have laid before their readers all their *book learning* and are brought to a stand, they fill their paper with little scoundrel paragraphs, and immediately under the head, where their strongest editorial article ought to be, the following pithy apology is found to their subscribers:

☞ *"The press of other engagements* will be our *apology for the want of the usual quantity of Editorial reading in this week's paper!"*

"The press of other engagements!" Where is the practical printer that ever attempted such a lame apology? Point him out and we will eject him from the *craft*. Long Speeches, long Communications, or long political articles, he may offer as *crowding out* his editorials, never, "press of other engagements," will be his apology.

The usual quantity of editorial reading in this week's paper! Well, next week's paper comes, and it turns out to have no "editorial reading" at all!—not even the scoundrel paragraphs!—but precisely where his apology was last week is a *dun* to his subscribers, which is doomed to remain there a month or two! When that time expires, and he has twisted and turned and manufactured every apology that man could possibly devise, he then comes out with a flaming advertisement, and offers his establishment for sale," &c. &c.

"Mr. Lawyer," who "had failed to get practice," the "height of his fallen ambition," exhausting "all his *book learning*," and having nothing else to draw upon, are hard words to apply to so zealous a Loco as the late Editor of the Carolinian. We doubt whether *we* ever said any thing so unkind of him. But he can console himself, that the Standard probably meant as little by all this, as it did by the fulsome praise it bestowed upon him whilst he was Editor.

A great Dinner was given at New York last week to Senator Tallmadge, who, in responding to a complimentary toast, came out strongly in favor of a U. S. Bank, of a Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, a general Bankrupt Law, of rescinding the Expunging Resolution, and of a hearty union of the Whigs and Conservatives, of which latter party he has been the leader.

Mr. Badger was twice toasted at the Dinner, as follows:—

By George W. Bruen—The *Hon. George E. Badger*, Secretary of the Navy—A life without reproach, and a professional reputation unsurpassed for profound learning and brilliant eloquence, gives assurance to the country of a faithful and intelligent administration of the Navy Department.

By Edward Dayton—*The Secretary of the Navy. George E. Badger*—His high reputation for talent and industry are good omens for the Navy, and sure indications for it of the return of the glorious days of Southard and his predecessors.

A number of Letters were read from invited guests, who were unable to attend, among which we find the following from our Senator, Hon. William A. Graham:

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., May 20th, 1841.

Gentlemen—I have had the honor to receive your polite invitation to a Public Dinner in the city of New York on the 26th instant, given to the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, "as a merited tribute to his private worth and public services," and sincerely regret that distance and unavoidable engagements deny me the pleasure of being present.

Few of the public men of our day better deserve such a manifestation of the public gratitude and respect than Mr. Tallmadge. No one exhibited a more firm and manly spirit—a more unyielding and disinterested devotion to his country in the great contest for reform through which we have recently passed. This ready and decisive stand against an Administration with which he had been identified, because its measures had become hostile to the public interest—an Administration headed by a personal friend and most distinguished favorite of his own State—at a time, too, when he could promise himself but little, except "to die (politically) for his country,"—affords a spectacle of moral sublimity surpassed only by the steadfastness of principle and heroism of the gallant people of New York, by whose intelligence and patriotism he has been so nobly sustained.

I am, gentlemen, with the most profound respect,
Your obedient servant,
WILL. A. GRAHAM.

BEARDING THE LION.—The Whig meeting in Charleston appears to have been a brilliant affair, and we learn from private sources, produced a very decided impression in that emporium of all the Chivalry. The preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, express the strongest confidence in the President of the U. States; approve of a revenue Tariff, such as the Compromise act of 1833; recommend a National Bank as indispensable, and the question of its constitutionality settled by reason, by authority, and by experience of its utility.

The great speech of the occasion was that of Mr. Preston, from the sketch of which, in the Charleston Courier, we make the following extracts:—

"He had ever believed the time would come when just credit would be given the whigs for their performance of their perilous duty. That time had come. The battle had been fought, bravely, earnestly, desperately fought—the victory had been achieved. Never in the history of man had there been so sublime a spectacle as when the people rose in their might and majesty against the late administration. The whole country was erected into one vast tribunal, and the so called democratic party arraigned before it. The people of these United States impannelled themselves as a jury—counsel were heard—aye, paid counsel on one side, and volunteer counsel on the other. The cause of the administration was tried, fairly tried—the verdict was rendered, and they fell from their lofty place forever. They are dead—fallen—crumbled in the dust.

"Col. Preston then proceeded to shew how silently, calmly and beautifully amid all this tremendous change—this downfall of an organized and vast party—this passing out of old rulers and in-coming of new—continued the stately march of our glorious Institutions, and how great a proof was this of their power and their purity. To strengthen this view, he adverted to the death of Harrison—stricken in the moment almost of his triumph—from the loftiest pinnacle of earthly greatness—the head of a nation removed from his great post—and yet, no jar, no stay in the progress and working of Government. The President dies, and his successor under the Constitution takes his place, and all so quickly and easily; how powerful and well balanced must be that frame of Government, which such events cannot cause for an instant to waver!

"On the subject of the National Bank, Mr. Preston said that he had ever been adverse to the bank, although he had not needed the admirable vindications of Calhoun and M'Duffie, to shew him that as a financial medium it worked beautifully. Yet he dreaded it as an engine which might work great mischief. But he relied on that clause of the Constitution, that residuary bequest, of all powers necessary to carry into effect the functions and duties expressly assigned. If then, he found that the state of the country now struggling in agony and calling for aid, required a bank, however reluctantly, he should do, as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Crawford—the whole Republican party of 1816, did, and vote for the measure because of its necessity. He was no believer in the doctrine that Government could use any other currency, but that which was in use by the people. If the people use paper, the Government must. Were we to exchange our situation and our prospects, dark as they seemed, for that beau ideal of hard money, that paradise of gold and silver, the Island of Cuba, with negroes four to one, and bloodhounds in equal proportion? Contrast this hard-money colony, of 300 years growth, with Mississippi or Alabama, with all the evils of their currency, and choose."

MR. CALHOUN.—The occasion of Mr. Calhoun's arrival in Charleston, on his way to Washington, was improved by his political friends to get up a meeting, and call upon him for a speech. The performances came off on Thursday night last. According to the Courier,—

"He elaborated a very ingenious, but rather dry disquisition on banking and finance, much to the instruction of the male, and especially to the edification of the female portion of the audience, indulging *ad libitum* in his usual propensity for abstractions, and performing sundry wonderful and magical tricks of financial legerdemain with a suppositious box of wafers. He imagined that we were again in the midst of an awful and perilous *crisis*—one of those things that have been issuing with wonderful rapidity and Protean changes, from his prolific laboratory, for the last fourteen years—but to the great relief of all, he announced that we had now arrived at "the final struggle"—the last grapple with the bugbear—the result of which was to be the perpetuation of our institutions or the destruction of our liberty. This erratic statesman, who once declared that our liberty had been cloven down by "the rogues and royalists" lately ejected from power, true only to change and consistent only in inconsistency, now that the Whigs, with honest hands, are lashing those "rogues and royalists" naked through the land, bids us tremble for our liberties, unless those very "rogues and royalists" shall be restored to the power they abused. He told the thrice told tale of the old struggle between the federalists and republicans at the origin of our present form of government, and denounced a protective tariff and a National Bank as badges of federalism—seemingly oblivious that he himself had more conspicuously worn those very badges than any statesman of the present era—that he was the great champion of the protective tariff of 1816, and the father of the National Bank of that epoch.* Mr. Calhoun is a great man—a wonderful man—the highest proof of it is that he can thus stand at antipodes with his former and his better self, and yet wield an invincible mastery over the minds of high-souled and generous men."

**National Bank.*—All ye who doubt, listen to Mr. Calhoun:

"I might say with truth, that the Bank owes as much to me as any other individual in the country; and I might even add, that *had it not been for my efforts, it would not have been chartered.*

"I must content myself with saying, that having been on the political stage without interruption from that day to this—having been an attentive observer of the question of the currency throughout the whole period—that the bank has been an *indispensable agent* in the *restoration of specie payments;* that without it, the restoration could not have been effected, short of the utter prostration of all the monied institutions of the country, and an entire depreciation of bank paper; and that it has not only restored specie payments, but has given a currency far more uniform, between the extremes of the country, than was anticipated or even dreamed of at the time of its creation."

Supreme Court.—The Summer Term of this Court will commence in this City, on Monday, the 14th inst.—*Raleigh Register.*

The U. S. ship of the line Delaware is nearly ready for sea at Norfolk. She will sail immediately for the Mediterranean, to supply the place of the Brandywine and the other ships comprising the Squadron now on their way home. This precipitate return of the American ships and the exposed position of our merchantmen in the quarter from whence the retreat was made, is matter of common humiliation.

North American.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THEATRE.—The lovers of the Theatre have now an opportunity, which is rarely presented in this town, of witnessing fine Theatrical performance. Mr. Abbott's Corps Dramatique made their first appearance on last evening, and performed not only with great credit to themselves, but to the infinite gratification of a highly respectable and intelligent audience. We trust that our citizens will not be behind the people of Wilmington in giving encouragement to this talented and deserving Company.

Knowles' celebrated play of "*The Hunchback*," (in the bill of fare for this evening,) will, we trust, draw a crowded house. A.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

We continue our returns from those Districts in which the vote has not already been given in full:

FOURTH DISTRICT—CORRECTED.

	Washington.	Watson.
Carteret,	373	135
Craven,	564	462
Jones,	182	112
Lenoir,		79 maj.
Greene,	74 maj.	
Wayne,		224 maj.
Johnston,	425	350
	1618	1362
	1362	
Whig majority,	256	

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Deberry.	McCallum.
Richmond,	428	44
Anson,	762	91
Cumberland,	373	469
Robeson,	315	149
Moore,	319	312
Montgomery and Stanly,	572	80
	2769	1145
Deberry's majority, 1624.		

NINTH DISTRICT—CORRECTED.

	Shepperd.	Reid.
Guilford,	1994	387
Stokes,	1022	978
Rockingham,	446	911
Caswell,	225	1043
	3687	3319
	3319	
Whig majority,	368	

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

	Graham.	Clingman.
Rutherford,	1074	506
Burke,	846	446
Buncombe,	481	344
Henderson,	329	156
Yancy,	257	198
Haywood,	193	252
Macon,	245	95
Cherokee,	121	191
	3546	2188
	2188	
Graham's majority,	1358	

Gen. Harrison's Remains.—The family of Gen. Harrison have yielded to the request of the citizens of Cincinnati, and permitted them to take order for removing his remains to North Bend for interment. The Committee of Removal is to leave Cincinnati for Washington, in the performance of their solemn office of duty and affection, about the 10th of June.—*Nat. Int.*

Death of Com. Claxton.—We are greatly pained to be called on to announce the death of Com. Alexander Claxton, of the U. S. Navy. He died at Talcahuana on the 7th of March, and was buried at Valparaiso on the 12th with Military honors.

The Tory Organ continuing to deny the constitutionality of President Tyler's *recommendation* of a Fast Day—we have been induced to examine minutely the powers granted to the Executive. We have read and re-read the Constitution, and we find it no where written, that he shall eat breakfast, dinner or supper—drink weak or strong waters, sleep or wake—stand up, sit down, walk or ride, or go to Church o' Sundays—and we therefore conclude, if he does any one of these things—he is out of the pale of the Constitution—he violates State Rights, and ought to be impeached!

Richmond Whig.

New Hampshire is entirely free from a State debt. What has kept her so? Her unflinching democracy.—*Kendall's Expos.*

North Carolina is entirely free from a State debt. What has kept *her* so? Her unflinching Whig principles.—*Ral. Reg.*

MARRIED,

In Anson county, on the 23d ult., by John M. Ingram, Esq., Mr. HUGH M. INGRAM of Richmond county, to Miss NANCY M. INGRAM, daughter of Mr. Joshua Ingram of Anson.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 28, Cotton Plant Lighters, Union and Lady of the Lake, with goods for C. T. Haigh, Jas. Sundy, E. J. Hale, Benbow & Co., E. L. & W. Winslow, E. Fuller, John Huske & Son, and Rockfish Company, of this place; and for Tilman & Hunt, Shuford & Turner, J. J. Shuford, M. Long & Son, J. Vogler, H. A. London, Mrs. London, Scott & McAdoo, J. J. & S. Gibson, J. L. Bitting, John Bonner, and C. Pfhol, of the interior.

Also, May 31, Steamer Cotton Plant, with 14 Passengers, and Goods for George McNeill, Daniel Johnson, Barnes & Co., and others.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JUNE 2.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Lead, bar,	7 a 7½
Bacon,	6½ a 7½	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	a 30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	80 a 85
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Cotton,	7½ a 10½	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 22	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 11
Corn.	55 a 60	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	06 a 75
Flour,	$5 a $6	Sack,	$1 90 a $2¼
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Tin, box,	$13½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 5
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a 00
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	7 a 8	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8½ cts. pr. yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 26.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 00 a 6 25; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 4 25 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 16 00 a 18 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 48 a 50; Salt, coarse, 27 a 35; Rice 3 00 a 3 12½.

CHERAW MARKET—May 25.

Bacon 7 a 8; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 10½; Corn 55; Flour 5 00 a 5 25; Feathers 40 a 45; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at New Orleans 9½ to 13. Total receipts 766,075 bales, against 857,704 last year.

Cotton at Charleston 9½ to 11¼—a fall of ½ to ¾ of a cent since the arrival from Liverpool.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

May 20.—Schr. Venus from Philadelphia. 21.—Schrs. Rochester from Providence, Challenge from Fall River, Dresden from Boston.

DEPARTURES.

May 19.—Schrs. Joshua Brown for Boston, Congress for Brunswick, Maine. 22.—Brigs Lotus for Newport, Susan for Antigua, N. F. Frothingham for Georgetown; Schrs. A. F. Thorn for New York, Pizarro for ditto, Armadillo for Mattapoisett. 23.—Schr. Hero for Elizabeth Port, New Jersey.

THEATRE!!!

Second Night of the Season!

THE THALIAN ASSOCIATION have the honor to announce to the public, that they have secured the services of the principal members of the *Charleston (S. C.) Theatre*, who will perform for *Six Nights only!* This is by far the most numerous and talented Corps Dramatique ever in our town, and at their recent trip to Wilmington, they attracted the most crowded and fashionable houses for two weeks, and the papers of that city strongly recommend them to our attention and patronage.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1841,
Will be acted J. Sheridan Knowles' Play of

THE HUNCHBACK!

Master Walter,	Mr. Weston.
Modus,	Mr. Lewellen.
Lord Tinsel,	Mr. J. A. Smith.
Sir Thos. Clifford,	Mr. Thompson.
Fathom,	Mr. Merryfield.
JULIA,	Miss HILDRETH.
Helen,	Mrs. J. A. Smith.

COMIC SONG BY Mr. MERRYFIELD.

To conclude with the Musical Farce of

A LOAN OF A LOVER.

Peter Spyke,	Mr. Merryfield.
Gertrude, (with Songs.)	Mrs. J. A. Smith.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8.

☞ Tickets to be had at the Lafayette Hotel, and at the door during the Evening.

LADIES' FAIR.

THE LADIES of the Presbyterian Congregation of Fayetteville, will hold a FAIR at the Masonic Hall, on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. The object is the repairs of their Church.

June 1, 1841.

SHAD AND HERRING.

20 HALF BBLS. SHAD, } first quality Al-
100 bbls. Cut HERRING, } lemarle Fish.
Now landing from Steamer Cotton Plant, and for sale by GEO. McNEILL.

June 1, 1841. 52-4w

WARSAW STAGE LINE.

THE PROPRIETORS have learned that unfounded reports have been circulated South of this, to the effect that Passengers by this Line were detained at Weldon. For the purpose of counteracting this story, they publish the annexed note from the President of the Wilmington Rail Road.

FAYETTEVILLE, 25th May, 1841.

Messrs. Blocker & Love: Gentlemen—The hour for the departure of the mail from Weldon is changed to 7½ A. M., but there is no alteration in the Schedule going North.

I can assure you that Passengers going North meet with no delay at Weldon.

Such as go by Portsmouth, will take the cars of that Company on the arrival of the Wilmington train, as heretofore.

Those wishing to go by Petersburg, Richmond, &c. descend the Roanoke about a mile and a half, (in a Steam Boat to Blakeley,) which is the terminus of the Petersburg Rail Road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. OWEN.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT his Auction Store, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, offers for Sale the following

GROCERIES:

1,500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
70 Hhds. MOLASSES,
75 Bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do. Laguira do.
25 Hhds. Muscovado and N. Orleans SUGARS,
15 Bbls. COPPERAS,
10 Bags PEPPER and PIMENTO,
15 Barrels and half barrels Butter CRACKERS,
10 Crates CROCKERY,

Tumblers, Loaf Sugar, Blacking, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Sacking, Salts, Alum, Demijohns, Indigo, Tea, Segars, Claret Wine, London Porter, &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold at moderate prices, (at wholesale only,) for Cash, or on time, to punctual dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 1, 1841. 52tf.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Strangury! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

May 5, 1841. 52tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Commissioners of Public Buildings for Stanly county, are desirous of receiving Proposals for the building of a Court House at Albemarle, in said county. The building is to be of brick, 54 feet by 42, two stories high, four rooms on the first story and two on the second, and to be finished off in handsome style. All the particulars respecting the finish, and touching the contract, will be given when necessary. Proposals directed to us at Norwood's Store, Stanly county, will be promptly attended to, as it is desired that the work should be commenced as early as possible.

E. F. LILLY,
D. FREEMAN,
L. F. CAGLE.

May 26, 1841. 52-3w

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Pine Park Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a Negro man named

BILLY,

About 50 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a Painter. It is supposed that he is lurking about town, or probably he may steer his course either South to Alabama, or go to Moore county, about Deep River. The above reward will be paid for taking him and lodging him in the nearest Jail. Billy was formerly the property of Mr. C. Broadfoot.

C. J. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1841. 45-tf

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Cashn-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

April 6, 1841. 44tf.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Tanners' and Bark Oil,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.

Together with many other articles belonging to the Grocery line. We shall receive in a few days all such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Feby 22, 1841. 38tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and will be sold low for cash.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets being the 112th and 113th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir? a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest? a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Cutty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 23.

Received per Steam Boats,

55 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Cuba ditto.
35 hhds. MOLASSES,
20 tierces and bbls. ditto.

—In transit—

15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR. For sale by

SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Evanton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*, if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates, &c.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
500 bushels Oats,
10 casks Sand Plaister,
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1841. 36tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Pastology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Feby 1.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 4th day of May, 1840, a Negro Fellow named JACK. Said Negro is forty-five years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, dark complected, kinky hair, thin beard, prominent breast, flat nose, protruded lips, and a small black spot on the upper part of his tongue. His foot is ten to eleven inches long, broad at the toes, with a narrow heel. He stammers a little when spoken to, and resembles the African in his general appearance. Jack is well known in this neighborhood, and also in the vicinity of Laurel Hill, near which place I resided for several years. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said Negro to me at my residence, or a reasonable compensation for such information as may lead to his apprehension and recovery.

YOUNGER NEWTON, Sen.

Marlborough District, S. C., April 20, 1841. 47tf

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1840.

Ann Simmons *vs.* Wm. Simmons.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. Simmons, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer for three months, notifying said defendant to appear at the Fall Term, 1841, of this court, to answer plead or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness Alexander McDowell, Clerk of said court, at office, the 5th day of February, 1841.

ALEXANDER McDOWELL, *Clerk.*

April 29, 1841. 47 3m.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,000 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any not give satisfaction, they may be exchanged. A lot of Bells on hand.

59-tf

25,000 Juniper Shingles,

WARRANTED EXTRA ONE GOOD. For [illegible]

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

28tf

ENTERTAINMENT

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, March 13, 1841. 41tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

D. D. LEWIS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In the Store lately occupied as a Jeweller's Shop by Mr. Beasley, near Liberty Point, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line in the best and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms.

February 25, 1841. 39tf

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.

Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

LOOK HERE!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the following articles, viz:—

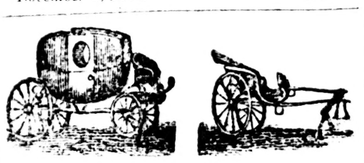
Thomastown Lime and Calcined Plaster Paris for Plastering,
Roman Cement and Water Lime for building Cisterns water tight,
Nova Scotia rotten Plaster Paris for manuring Land,
Brick, Laths, Hair, and Nails for Lathing,
All of which can be bought low by calling on me 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her.

J. E. P.

November 2, 1840. 22tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

6 Carriages,
7 Barouches,
5 four-wheel Buggies, very light.
3 Buggy Gigs, ditto.
5 Sulkeys, ditto.
6 Spring Wagons, and
4 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 1, 1841.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals, a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine blue, black, olive, green, invisible green, Oxford drab and Cadet mixed Cloths and Cassimeres,
Superior Vesting,
345 pieces Linen Drilling, } Uncommonly cheap.
125 do Irish Linen, }
500 do Calico, some superior style,
Superior French Embd Lawns,
Ditto English Printed ditto,
Checked Muslin, Bishop Lawn, and Anker Bolting Cloths,

With many other articles comprising a very large assortment;—all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales, will enable us to sell at very reduced prices for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 30, 1841. 43tf

CASH FOR NEGROES

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the age of 12 to 25 years.

C. GODDOLD.

Fayetteville, N. C. Mar. 28 1840 30tf

Notice

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. B. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville June 9, 1840. 1-tf

☞ PRESS FOR SALE. ☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, N. C. 12 1840.

MILLWRIGHT.

THE undersigned having located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS in all its branches, throughout this and the adjoining States, such as the building of Cotton Factories, Paper, Saw, Flour, and Corn Mills &c. will execute orders in his line with a promptness that will be the precursor's satisfactory to employers. He will warrant his work, as to quality, to be equal to any done in the country. Any person wanting a job in his line, will address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C.

EDWARD YOUNG.

Fayetteville, March 1841. 43-6m

He refers to the following Proprietors and Agents of Cotton Factories, by whom he has been employed, viz:

C. P. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. G. Cannes, Lexington, N. C.
Wm. Anderson, Camden, S. C.

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were struggling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is an impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counteracted by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary, they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health, and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1y

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions*, which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations*, and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support in the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

THE PATRIARCH

OR, FAMILY LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

PATRONIZED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF LADIES.

Editorial Department superintended by Rev. R. W. BAILEY.

THE PATRIARCH will be published on the first days of January, March, May, July, September, and November, with a clear type, on good paper, octavo form. Each number will contain 48 pages, suited to make a yearly volume of 288 pages of permanent value. The first having been delayed till March, the fifth will be published on the first of October.

Price $1 per annum in advance. It will thus be found, for the matter contained, among the cheapest publications.

At the low price stated, it is manifest, expensive agencies cannot be employed. All *Clergymen* and *Post Masters* are, therefore, respectfully requested to act as agents, to take subscriptions, and remit payments. Money, current where the subscriber lives, will always be received.

Subscriptions, Remittances, and all communications on the pecuniary concerns of the Patriarch may be made to Jonathan Leavitt, 14 John street, New York; or to Joseph Etter, Washington, D. C., (post-paid.)

All communications concerning the Editorial Department may be made to Rev. R. W. Bailey, No. 14 John street, New York.

To Editors.—Publishers of newspapers who will insert this Prospectus of the Patriarch, and *send a copy of the paper containing it to the Native American, Washington, D. C.*, will promptly receive the numbers of the Patriarch for the year.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"The Patriarch, or Family Library Magazine," is the title of a new, and, we should think, highly useful monthly work, designed to define and enforce the doctrines of nature and revelation, which designate the *Family*—1, as the great social organization. 2, as a primary school of education. 3, as a religious institution. The present number contains several engravings, and among them a portrait of the editor, R. W. Bailey. New York, Jonathan Leavitt; Washington, Joseph Etter.—*Madisonian.*

The introductory article, by the Editor, is on "the Family as an elementary school of education." We should be glad to give this article entire to our readers, but its length precludes it. We however advise all to obtain the work and read it for themselves; and if the future numbers equal the present, we are sure they will never regret the price paid for it, but will be amply recompensed in the rich family instruction conferred.—*Baptist Record.*

The number before us is well got up, and contains a number of sound and valuable articles. The design of the work is unquestionably good, and if carried on in the spirit in which it has commenced "The Patriarch" will prove a valuable auxiliary in the cause of instruction.—*Saturday Chronicle.*

Its editorial department evinces judgment and ability.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

The whole number is a very neat specimen of typography, while the reading matter is excellently adapted to the purpose intended.—*U. States Gazette.*

It contains a variety of useful practical papers. The object of the work is most certainly a good one. It is neatly printed.—*New Yorker.*

We think it will be a useful and popular work. *Journal of Commerce.*

The first number gives a very favorable promise that it will be a useful and popular work.

New York Evangelist.

The first number embraces a variety of interesting topics, forcibly discussed, and intended chiefly to promote the interests of the domestic circle. The writers whose labors are engaged for its pages, is an earnest of the value of the work.—*N. Y. Observer.*

IMPORTED

FLATTERER

WILL make the ensuing Season in Fayetteville, under the management of the subscriber.

TERMS.

Fifty Dollars the Season, to commence 1st of March, and end 10th of July, 1841. Breeders who have patronised him two Seasons, will be allowed a deduction of twenty per cent., and of ten per cent. for one Season. A deduction of twenty per cent. will also be made to classes of SIX mares. Mares failing to Flatterer in the Spring, will be permitted to attend him in the Fall, (if desired) gratis—or in the following Spring for half price.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, &c.) his dam, Clare, by Marmion—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowe's Byerly Turk mare, the dam of the two true Blues, &c. &c.

Extended Pedigree and other particulars in handbills.

Mares from a distance will have good pasturage gratis, and be well fed for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to avoid, but no liability will be assumed for, accidents.

JOHN BLACK.

Fayetteville, February 2, 1841. 36-tf.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution*, bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing, the primary cause which creates morbid secretions will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the convivialty of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine.*—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY, from Pine Park Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a negro man named BILLY, about 50 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a Painter. It is supposed he is lurking about Town. The above reward is offered for taking him up and lodging him in Jail.

C. J. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1841. 45-tf.

FOR SALE.

10 BAGS PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE,
1000 lbs. Loaf SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEA,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in half barrels, and Cod FISH,
London PORTER, in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING, do. BROWN,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDEGRIS, in canisters,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE and PAINT,
Olive OIL, &c. &c.
Old CHEESE and kegs of CRACKERS.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

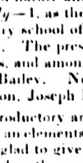
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

April 6, 1841. 44

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, it left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 83tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

LOVE'S HOTEL

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests.

E. LOVE.

April 26, 1841. 47tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. Sept

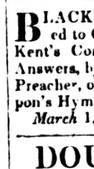
KINNE'S BLACKSTONE, &c.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Asa Kinne. Kent's Commentaries, reduced to Questions and Answers, by the same. American Almanac. The Preacher, or Sketches of Sermons. Watts and Dupon's Hymns, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

March 1.

DOUBLE DAHLIAS.



An invoice of splendid DAHLIAS, from William Prince & Son, Flushing, Long Island, expected per Belle—for sale. The invoice may be seen at the Post Office, where selections can be made.

JOHN McKAY.

Fayetteville, March 23, 1841. 42tf

COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

NEW YORK.

THE SUBSCRIBER having made arrangements for transacting a

General Agency and Commission Business,

In this City, is prepared to execute orders entrusted to him for the purchase of all descriptions of MERCHANDISE. SALES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS, PRODUCE, &c. consigned him, he will give his unremitted attention.

From his experience in, and long acquaintance with the Trade of North Carolina, he flatters himself he will be enabled to render himself useful to many friends, whose business he respectfully solicits.

Particular attention will be paid to the wants and styles of Goods adapted to the North Carolina Trade, and in which, from his past experience he feels confident of being able to give general satisfaction.

GEO. W. HUTTON

109 John, corner of Pearl st., New York.

New York, April 7, 1841. 45-3

BUFFALO SPRING

IN MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

8 miles West of Clarksville.

THE Subscribers having become the owners of this Property, are extending their means of accommodation, and expect, by the opening of the Season, to be able to afford comfortable entertainment to two hundred and fifty or three hundred visiters. Their cabins are well finished, airy and comfortable—their Stables good, with a pump of excellent water in the yard. Their Bar shall be supplied with the best Wines and Liquors that can be procured, and their Table with the best supplies the country will afford. A band of good Musicians always in attendance; in fact, they intend to spare neither trouble or expense in their efforts to render this establishment a pleasant and fashionable resort for both the healthy and the sick.

As to the medicinal properties of the Buffalo Waters, it might be sufficient to refer to the statements of Doctors Harris and Venable, two gentlemen of distinction in their profession, and well acquainted with the properties and effects of these waters in all diseases. But as evidence of their Anti-Bilious effects, the subscriber, David Shelton, can state a fact as coming within his own knowledge, to-wit: That for the last 30 years, families (at large,) have resided at the Buffalo Springs and in no instance of Bilious or Ague and Fever occurred in a family residing there; and so confident are the owners of the sovereignty of this water in Ague and Fever, and in so many instances have they witnessed cures (generally in a few days,) as to never knowing it to fail in a single instance, that they say to any person who will bring an Ague and Fever to Buffalo Spring that it don't cure, they will pay nothing for board. They might say much more of the efficacy of these waters in many other diseases, but they will only refer to the certificates of Doctors Harris and Venable.

DAVID SHELTON,
CLEM. R. KEMP.

HAVING practiced Medicine in the neighborhood of the Buffalo Mineral Spring for the last 12 years, have had frequent opportunities of testing the efficacy of the water in various diseases. As a tonic and diuretic it is not very far, if at all, surpassed by any water in the United States. Its action on the Kidneys is prompt and powerful. It is also safe and slightly aperient. These Medicinal properties combined render it useful in all Dropsical affections, visceral obstructions, particularly of the liver and spleen, cutaneus diseases, dyspepsia, consequent from fever, derangement of the secreting organs, intermittent fever and female complaints. In all chronic diseases in which the digestive organs are implicated, as cause or effect, this water acts with the happiest results.—In Fever and Ague attracted remittent Fever it rarely, if ever, fails to afford permanent relief.

Viewed in reference to its peculiar action on the Kidneys it may be regarded as a powerful remedy in all the chronic diseases of those organs, as also in those of the Bladder and its appendages. As a remedy in chronic female complaints, it is no less worthy of public confidence—and I will here remark, that in the experience has taught me, that in the catalogue of human ills, there is no class of diseases more annoying to the patient or more perplexing to the physician than these obstinate and painful affections. The *important organ peculiar to the sex*, when in a state of derangement, exerts an influence, which if not timely arrested by proper treatment, very often in one common ruin both the mind and the body of the hapless sufferer. It is needless to enumerate these diseases; suffice it to say, there is scarcely one, depending on a functional derangement or lision of the organ referred to, that not either permanently cured or mitigated by the use of this water for a month or two. The termination of fluids to the region of the pelvis consequent on its use, renders it a prompt and efficient emminagogue remedy in youthful females—its powers are equally conspicuous in removing diseases of the other sex, acquired by habits of dissipation and debauchery. The first effect produced on strangers by drinking the water is a slight heaviness of the head, which soon passes off and is succeeded by an increase of appetite a healthful glow on the surface, exhileration of spirits and a pleasing consciousness of new life and vigour infusing every organ of the body.

S. H. HARE.

Clarksville, Va., April 21 1841.

I have for several years been attending to the effects of the waters of the Buffalo Mineral Spring, and can readily subscribe to the above recommendation, and would, in addition, remark that after having noticed the effects of most of the tonic waters of the United States, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it altogether the safest.

P. C. VENABLE.

Blue Stone, April 22, 1841. 48tf